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Column One
By David Courtney

HIERARCHICAL ant-heaps dot the landscape of Western security. NATO overtops the others but none too solidly. EDC is in the uncertain making and MEDO, as the House of Commons was told on Wednesday, moves "satisfactorily." The building of collective security on the scale now attempted is naturally a cumbrous process. Too many architects may be as bad for the house as too many cooks are said to be for the broth. Besides, as Mr. Churchill and M. Pinay have had to point out, there is a grave shortage of building materials; and as the NATO foreign ministers will be compelled to admit when they meet in conference at the Palais de Chaillot on Monday, there are not enough ants to go round. Some of the ant-heaps will have to be scaled down from the measurements set them at Lisbon. It is a question of economics on the one hand and of Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, Kenya, North Africa on the other.

HOW, then, is MEDO to be built up as a substantial system of regional defence? No one doubts that something of the kind is desirable if the chain of ant-heaps forming NATO's flanks is to be completed and if the settlement of the world's troubles is to be sought by such means. Unfortunately, the difficulties in the Middle East are worse than in any other of the regional areas. Hopes that some of these would be removed by the accession to power of strong military figures in Syria and Egypt, and perhaps Iraq, have been disappointed. The notable effort of U.N. to serve regional stability by creating the conditions for a peaceful settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours looks like foundering against the immovable intransigence of precisely those governments which have at their head the strong military figures of whom statesmanship was hopefully predicted.

WITHOUT knowing more than the newspapers tell, the observer of Middle Eastern affairs is left with the conclusion that conditions for an effective Middle East Defence Organisation are little better than they were when proposals for 6 regional system were first submitted by the United States, Britain, France and Turkey. The expected Egyptian break with traditional policies and parties has turned out to be hardly more than a temporary severance. General Nagib, however well-intentioned, seems to be flying perilously close to the web spun for him by the familiar politicians he was thought to have swept away. Colonel Shishakly, who probably is in firmer control at Damascus than General Nagib at Cairo, has shown no tendency to exchange his expansionist ambitions within the region for a policy of regional stability and security in direct association with the Western powers. There is perpetual crisis in Lebanon; grave uncertainty in Jordan; and in Iraq a very dangerous situation indeed.

THE United States is understood to be deeply concerned about Iraq, which some of their experts lump together with Persia as an area of intensifying Soviet agitation and potential Soviet aggression. Such fears are probably exaggerated. Communist agitation has certainly been spilling over from Egypt and Persia into Iraq but there would seem to be no substantial evidence of any move, or intended move, beyond that. Nagib el-Rawi, Iraq's ambassador to Egypt, said in Cairo the other day that some eighty members of the Tudeh Party had been at work in Iraq organising the underground Communist movement and directing a campaign of civil unrest. He claimed that they had been behind the serious riots which had compelled the army to take control of the country. Simultaneously, tension at an official level has developed between Iraq and Persia.

CLEARLY, then, those who are putting their reliance in a Middle East system of collective security have before them an intricate and delicate task.

Jerusalem, December 12.

Tension Mounts In Morocco After Arrests

CASABLANCA, Thursday. — Police and soldiers today beat back a mob of 2,000 angry Moroccan demonstrators marching on the European quarter of Rabat and arrested 300 of them. The mob charged, throwing stones, but the police scattered them with clubs. It was the ugliest incident in the fifth day of anti-French riots.

Tension mounted again, after yesterday's comparative quiet, when the French authorities, in surprise swoops during the night, detained at least 36 Communist and nationalist leaders.

French police and troops were drawn up around the Moroccan quarters after French observation planes had spotted several thousand demonstrators gathering on the southern outskirts of the city. Armoured cars and tanks were guarding the gates leading to the European quarters while all Casablanca hospitals were given the stand-by order.

Nationalists summoned their supporters to a three-day strike to protest against the arrests. In Rabat, hundreds of Moroccans gathered in the Great Mosque after police had detained about 100 of the 400 demonstrators who tried to break though into the city. Moroccan shops in Casablanca and Rabat put up their shutters as news of the arrests spread through the narrow streets of the Arab quarters.

The French Residency said that 36 Moroccans, described as "the whole General Staff of the Istiklal Party," and 13 French Communists had been arrested. (In Paris a spokesman of the Istiklal nationalists said that about 60 of 70 nationalist leaders had been arrested.)

The French authorities were reported to be holding the nationalists in Meknes before sending them to internment in the south of the country. The 13 French Communists were flown to Perpignan, south-western France, in a military aircraft.

Iraq Appeals to U.N. For Tunisian Freedom

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — Iraq's Fadil Jamali declared today that the U.S. and other NATO powers "cannot very well defend democracy and at the same time support France in her policy in North Africa."

Addressing the General Assembly's main Political Committee winding up its consideration of the Tunisian case, he said the Asian-Arab appeal to the U.N. for the liberation of Tunisia was a "challenge" and added: "We appeal to all nations of the North Atlantic alliance, to Latin America as well as the Soviet bloc, to help us make France yield the rights and freedom of the people of Tunisia."

Support for the Arab-Asian proposal, which would set up a good offices commission to investigate Franco-Tunisian negotiations on self-rule, however, seemed doomed to defeat in favour of a Brazilian plan addressing an "urgent appeal" to France and Tunisia to negotiate but without any U.N. intervention.

The Israel delegate, Mr. Eanlo Blaker, said he would support the Brazilian draft as it expressed U.N. aims and principles that disputes should be solved through direct negotiations.

AMMAN PROTESTS

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Police broke up groups of secondary school students demonstrating here today against French policy in Tunisia.

Telegrams were sent to Prime Minister Abul Huda Tewfik protesting against French actions and asking him to intervene.

Thousands of Toys Bring Cheer To Children on Eve of Hanukka

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "Is it really mine for keeps?" wide-eyed four-year-old Saraleh, of the Kfar Haroeh convalescent home, asked when she was given a cuddly doll today — by representatives of The Jerusalem POST-Sa'ad Hanukka toy fund. Altogether toys were distributed to children in 110 needy places throughout the country.

1st Hanukka Candle To Be Lit Tonight

The traditional torch-lighting ceremony at the village of Modi'in, home of the Maccabees, will be held this morning, and this evening before the beginning of the Sabbath the first of eight Hanukka candles will be lit in homes.

The torch will be taken to Mt. Zion in Jerusalem, but because of the Sabbath, the usual ceremony will not take place tonight. The Modi'in torch is expected to arrive at 2.30.

A giant candelabra will be lit on Mt. Scopus by the personnel stationed there. Others will be seen on top the Knesset, government, municipal and other buildings throughout the country.

(Meaning of Hanukka'—P. 6)

MAPAM COUNCIL DEBATES PRAGUE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three-way split in the Mapam Party over the Prague trial was apparent in the debate in the Party Council which began here tonight and will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Moshe Sneh said that had it not been for the action of the Czechoslovak Government that country would have gone the way of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Israel Galili and Mr. Yitzhak Ben Aharon argued that the justification of the proceedings at Prague was tantamount to justifying the action against Mr. Mordechai Oren.

An in-between line was taken by Mr. Jacob Hazan who deplored the charges against Slansky and rejected the charges against Mr. Oren but advocated the continued alignment with "the revolutionary forces."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Mrs. Vera Weizmann left for New York by Air France early this morning to attend the Weizmann memorial dinner there on Wednesday. She was seen off by Mr. Moshe Sharett, Mrs. Golda Meyerson, as well as a large number of other friends.

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Objections To McCarran Act

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department said it regrets the part of the law that relates the entry of foreign scientists which have objected to a provision in the new McCarran immigration and naturalising the quarterly screening of aliens before they are allowed ashore in U.S. ports.

A spokesman said Britain and France had made enough protests that they were formulating new visa policy longer turnaround periods for their ships in American ports. Norway, Holland and Sweden had made oral objections through their Embassies in Washington while Italy had asked for more information to clarify the law.

Lie Asks More Proof Of U.S. Charges

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie has demanded concrete evidence to back up the Grand Jury charge that a large number of American Communist suspects have infiltrated into the U.N.

The U.N. today also contended that the adverse comment by the U.S. on four non-American members of the Secretariat still working for the U.N. "is not too flimsy."

A spokesman for Mr. Lie today did not deny that there had recently been dismissals involving West Europeans, but said these were not on security grounds.

Senator Alexander Wiley, a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. said a Senate Congress might cut off funds to the U.N. unless the organisation provided adequate guarantees against espionage and subversive activities among Americans on its staff.

NATO Elects Navy Chief For Mediterranean

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — General Charles Foulkes, Canadian Chairman of the Atlantic Pact Military Committee, announced tonight that the committee had agreed on establishing a new naval command in the Mediterranean. This completes the whole command structure of the Atlantic Pact.

General Foulkes did not name the new commander but it is understood it will be Admiral Lord Mountbatten, British Commander-in-Chief in the area. He will be responsible to General Mathew Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe.

Allies Fight Back Chinese Assault On Korean Front

SEOUL, Thursday (Reuter). — U.N. troops fought hand-to-hand with Chinese today to recapture Little Nori Hill on Korea's western front, and then pushed forward towards nearby Big Nori Hill.

Both had been taken by the Chinese last night in the heaviest fighting on this front for a month. Some 1,400 Chinese troops were thrown against the U.N. position.

The two Nori Hills on the west bank of the Imjin river were the scene of hard-fought battles between Greeks and Chinese in September.

Lieutenant-General William K. Harrison, chief U.N. truce delegate, yesterday made "strictly routine" visits to prisoner of war camps at Pusan and Koje islands, it was officially announced today. Asked whether the visit had anything to do with the long-disputed voluntary repatriation issue, a spokesman replied, "No comment."

Truman Declines To Call MacArthur

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman today rejected suggestions that he hold a White House conference with Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur.

The President-elect arrived at Pari Harbour today on his way home from Korea and will fly to New York over the weekend. He will meet General MacArthur shortly do discuss the latter's "plan for ending the war."

The President told his press conference today that Mr. Eisenhower's campaign announcement that he would go to Korea was a piece of demagoguery and that MacArthur should have reported to him after he returned from Japan following his dismissal last year.

Mr. Truman spoke up in response to questions arising from General MacArthur's speech in New York last Friday in which he claimed "there is a clear and definite solution to the Korean conflict."

General Zionists Likely to Join Gov't

The possibility of broadening the Government coalition by including the General Zionists has increased considerably following meetings this week of the Mapai political committee and the General Zionist Party executive.

Such a move would, it is understood, affect the position of the parties at present in the coalition and those, like the Progressives, with whom an understanding had already been reached on participation.

A joint meeting of the Mapai central committee and its Knesset faction is scheduled for early next week. If the proposals that have been discussed so far are then approved, it is thought that Prime Minister Ben Gurion will present an entirely reshuffled Cabinet to the Knesset when it reassembles after the Hanukka week recess.

Tributes to Weizmann In New York and Paris

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Thousands of Jews here, joined by representatives of the governments of America, Britain and Israel, tonight paid solemn tribute to Dr. Weizmann at a meeting at the Carnegie Hall arranged by the American Zionist Council.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's senior U.N. delegate, spoke of England's pride in the late President's "great service" for the British and his people.

In Paris, last night, the Zionist Federation of France held a mass demonstration at the Palais de la Mutualite under the patronage of the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Maurice Fischer. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Kaplan, M. Jacques Gosset, a deputy, Cabinet Minister Professor Daniel-Rops and M. Jacques Orfus, Vice-President of the Federation, paid tribute to the work of Dr. Weizmann. The late President's first address to the Knesset was relayed to the gathering. (AFP, ISA)

President Places Wreath On Weizmann's Grave

REHOVOT, Thursday. — President and Mrs. Ben-Zvie laid a wreath of red roses on the grave of President Weizmann here today. They later called on Mrs. Vera Weizmann and bid her godspeed on the eve of her departure to the U.S. The Speaker of the House and Mrs. Sprinzak, also visited Mrs. Weizmann later in the afternoon.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvie yesterday had luncheon at the home of Foreign Minister Sharett in Tel Binyamin. At Bat Keshet later in the afternoon, the President and his wife placed a wreath on the grave of their son who fell in the War of Independence.

ROSENBERGS DENIED STAY OF EXECUTION

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan today refused to stay the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who are due to die during the week of January 11 at Sing Sing prison.

Record Set by P.E.C. In Completing Link

HAIFA, Thursday. — The power link between the Shimshon Cement works at Hartuv and the Rehovot transformer station in Jerusalem was completed by the Palestine Electric Corporation today, and a test under high tension has proved successful, a Corporation spokesman announced here today.

The work, which included the erection of transformer stations at both ends, was carried out in 13 days and nights without stop, a record achievement in the company's history. Scarce materials were diverted from other essential projects in the country to increase the power supply for Jerusalem.

"We agreed to attempt to help the Capital in the present emergency and we sent the best men and materials to rush the job," the spokesman said.

The P.E.C. has been supplying 1,000 kilowatts direct from its own network to Jerusalem and another 1,000 kilowatts for the Government ministries and the Jerusalem water supply pumping station there.

Man Buried Alive When Pit Caves In

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Rescuers were still working frantically late into the night in an effort to recover the body of Yehoshua Bornstein, 68, who had been buried alive at noon when the walls of a ten-metre deep pit collapsed in the courtyard of the Kaplan hospital.

The rescue squad dug down to his body three times, but each time the walls collapsed again.

Asher Ernst, 30, was rescued two hours after the collapse. He was taken to the Assaf Harofeh Hospital in Sarafand.

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U.N. Passes Resolution For Direct Arab-Israel Talks

Plan Rejects Precommitments

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The strongly contested eight-power resolution calling for direct negotiations between Israel and Arab states without precommitment was carried in the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly today by 32 votes to 13, with 15 abstentions.

A four-power resolution calling for direct negotiations between the parties on the basis of previous U.N. resolutions on Palestine was defeated with 14 votes in favour, 27 against with 13 abstentions.

Immediately after the vote Syria's Ahmed Shukeiry, Assistant Secretary of the Arab League, declared that Syria would not start negotiations with Israel "unless Israel demonstrates that it will respect previous resolutions" of the United Nations.

Shukeiry quoted a published interview with Egypt's Premier Nagib in which the latter said Israel is "not trustworthy." The Syrian delegate said of the resolution that it "does not serve peace."

Before Syria spoke Israel Ambassador Abba Eban, who voted for the plan, said it would "bring the states of the Middle East together to solve their problems in an atmosphere of goodwill. Israel will continue to work for regional peace in the Middle East."

Noting that the main operative part of the resolution was a call for direct negotiations, Mr. Eban pointed to the resolution's appeal for an end to "hostile acts" along the borders as greatly significant.

The eight-power resolution was sponsored by Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Netherlands, Norway, Panama and Uruguay, and had been revised to incorporate the views of five other delegations, which withdrew amendments in consequence.

It was declared acceptable by Israel, but was vehemently opposed by the Arab delegates, who favoured a resolution proposed by Pakistan, Indonesia, Iran and Afghanistan calling for direct negotiations and with the assistance of an enlarged Palestine Conciliation Commission.

A third resolution, proposed by Syria, seeking to have the General Assembly refer the question of the rights of the Palestine refugees to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion, was defeated today by a vote of 13 in favour, 26 against and 19 abstentions.

The eight-power resolution in its preamble recalled the "existing resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Palestine" as "especially those resolutions which call on the parties to achieve at an early date agreement on a final settlement of their outstanding differences."

In its operative part the resolution "urges the governments concerned to enter at an early date, without prejudice to their respective rights and claims, into direct negotiation for the establishment of such a settlement, bearing in mind the resolutions as well as the principal objectives of the U.N. on the Palestine question including the religious interests of third parties." (Reuter, UP)

Committee Voting On Palestine Resolution

The vote on the resolution calling for direct negotiations was:

In favour (32)—Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Sweden, South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Against (13) — Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen.

Abstentions (15) — Argentina, Belgium, Byelorussia, China, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Greece, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Turkey, Ukraine and U.S.S.R.

Bolivia and the Philippines were absent.

Bonn Prepares New Approach to Arabs

BONN, Thursday (AP).—After three weeks of consultations here, West German representatives were today preparing to approach the Arab states for "peace" talks to stave off a threatened trade boycott.

The Arabs have warned they may break off economic relations with Germany if Bonn goes through with the reparations payments to Israel.

Guenther Pawelke, German Ambassador to Egypt, is due to fly back to Cairo this weekend to present to Premier Mohammed Nagib Bonn's plans for economic concessions to the Arab states. The Germans were reported to be planning to offer extensive economic and technical aid for industrial and engineering projects in the Middle East countries.

Large Delegation

Dr. Pawelke's talks with Nagib are expected to prepare the way for a large delegation of economic experts which Bonn plans to send soon to visit the individual Arab states.

German authorities said it appeared now that the Israel reparations agreement would not be ratified by the Federal Parliament before Spring, as the Bundestag adjourns on Wednesday night and faces a heavy work schedule on its return in mid-January.

The Bonn Government, standing firm by its pact, hopes to use the intervening time to reach agreement with the Arabs.

Gen. Nagib told the German people in a broadcast today he would do everything in his power to secure good relations between them and Egypt.

But he warned the West German Government that it should not put at stake "the existing friendship and good trade relations with 500 million Arabs."

Speaking in German, the Egyptian Premier said, "I hope that the tensions which recently rose between our governments (over the reparations agreement) can be overcome shortly and that the good relations between our peoples will not be endangered."

Field Marshal Aziz el Masri is shortly to be appointed first Egyptian Ambassador to West Germany, usually reliable sources said here today.

It was suggested that the Marshal would have been appointed several months ago if the compensations agreements between West Germany and Israel had not clouded German relations with the Arab states.

Graetz Taken Ashore In Canada; to Meet Father

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), Thursday. — Adan Graetz, 24-year-old Israeli skipper of the s.s.Abraham Graetz, was brought ashore here today from the ship he threatened to scuttle and flew for Montreal, where he met his father.

Mr. Graetz was taken off the ship 16 miles off shore last night and brought here by the tugboat Foundation Vera. He was placed under guard by the Canadian immigration service in a hotel room. He left the ship without a struggle, although he had held the radio operator at gun-point for three days and forced him to send fantastic radio messages to his home port of Tel Aviv.

'Very Quiet'

Captain Fred Turner of the tug Foundation Vera said the Abraham Graetz skipper was "very quiet... was not delirious or anything like that." Graetz had sent a wireless message to Prime Minister David Ben Gurion saying he would sink the ship unless his father, Mr. H. R. Graetz, owner of the Dizengoff Shipping Company, was appointed Minister of Communications. Mr. Graetz cabled Canadian immigration officials that his son had apparently gone "mad", and said he had no political aspirations whatsoever.

The Israel Communications Ministry was said to have instructed the radio operator of the Abraham Graetz: "Disobey captain. Follow orders of First Officer." Hours later the operator sent this message: "Unable follow your orders as Captain holding me at pistol-point." The Ministry, it is learned, had decided to "play along" to safeguard the freighter's crew. (A.P. UP.)

Shishakly Sees Nagib On Israel, MEDO

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Colonel Adib Shishakly, Syrian Chief-of-Staff and Head of State arrived here for talks with his Egyptian counterpart, General Nagib. They are to discuss Middle East defence and a united front against Israel, as well as economic matters.

After inspecting a guard of honour at Al Maza airport, Shishakly drove with Nagib to Abdin Palace where he is to stay for five days. Tonight he is expected to make a major speech at a dinner given by the Egyptian Army.

Shishakly is accompanied by his Finance Minister, Mohamed el Said, Minister of Public Works, Tewfik Haroon, and senior Army officers.

The two leaders are understood to be in substantial agreement on Middle East defence, each having publicly stated his belief that their countries are best defended by their own forces. Neither, however, has rejected the proposals for MEDO, although Nagib has been insisting on a prior settlement with Britain over evacuation of the Canal Zone.

No Separate Peace With Israel—Huda

Jordan would not make peace with Israel or conclude any military or economic settlement which would not comply with the basic policy of the Arab League, Premier Tewfik Abul Huda told an "Al Misri" correspondent in Amman on Wednesday.

The Arab League has in the past shown too great a weakness, causing a general drop in the confidence of its members, Huda, Jordan Premier, added. He expressed the hope that through the new regime in Egypt this evil would be overcome and mutual confidence be restored.

U.K. JETS FOR EGYPT NOT CONFIRMED

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Foreign Office declined tonight to comment on reports that Britain is supplying Egypt with 15 Meteor Jet planes.

ISRAEL ENVOY CONFERS WITH ITALIAN PRESIDENT

ROME, Thursday (AP). — President Luigi Einaudi conferred today with Israel Minister Moshe Ishai at the Presidential Palace. The subject of their discussions was not disclosed.

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REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Ben-Zvie's Reference to Peace Received with Satisfaction

President Ben-Zvie's remark: "Peace, like charity, begins at home, and it is my strong desire to bring about peace in Israel itself", is stressed with vivid satisfaction by "Hatzofe" (General Zionists). The paper expresses the hope that the President's inauguration may herald a period of national concentration both in Israel and the Diaspora and that Mr. Ben-Zvie will use his high office in order to restrain "ambitions of domination" and "petty class spirit".

"Hatzofe" demands constitutional reforms which should strengthen the position of the President and safeguard a more dignified system of his election in the future.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi) lauds the President's simple and impressive appearance at the inauguration ceremony, and criticises the Chairman of the Knesset, and other Mapai leaders who did not follow the example of Mr. Ben-Zvie and cover their heads in accordance with Jewish religious tradition.

Dr. A. Karlebach, the editor of "Maariv" (Independent evening paper), expresses the hope that the present "mood of pondering" in the Mapai leadership may at last bring about a broad national coalition which the State needs in the present critical hour. Expectations in the same direction are uttered in "Yediot Aharonot."

'Permanent Crisis'

"Herut" says that "the Captain who goes astray and leads astray" (meaning Prime Minister Ben-Gurion) may well present the President with a new Government crisis as an "inauguration gift". As a matter of fact, the Government is based on permanent crisis, on mutual bargaining and blackmail of its partners, the paper asserts. But, it concludes, the "day of the final crisis" is not far off, and then the people will pass judgment.

Meanwhile the controversy between the organs of Agudat Israel ("Hamodia") and Poale Agudat Israel ("Shearim") continues, though the latter group yielded to the decision of the "Council of Sages" against joining the Government coalition. The allegation of "Shearim" that the Sages published their decision "under terrorist pressure" of "extreme zealots", is fervently repudiated by "Hamodia" which concludes: "Torah locuta cause finita".

"Hatzofe" says that Israel should, of course, refute most energetically the anti-Semitic slanderous allegations brought forward by the Prague and Warsaw Governments as reasons for declaring the Israel Envoy Dr. Kubovy as "persona non grata". But the paper warns against any precipitate reaction such as breaking-off diplomatic relations, and mentions the precedent of the U.S., which still maintains normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, though their Ambassador Mr. G. Kennan has also been declared "persona non grata". The Eastern bloc has a logic of its own, and once the immediate interview and exterior aims of the present campaign are achieved, the anti-Israel and anti-Semitic tactics must not necessarily continue as the general "party line", "Hatzofe" reasons.

"Davar" (Histadrut) sees bad forebodings for world peace in the Eastern bloc's stubbornness on the Korean POW issue.

Peace Delegation

"Al-Hamishmar" (Mapam) devotes its leading article to the departure of the Israel delegation to the "World People's Congress for Peace" in Vienna. The task of the delegation is, according to the paper, to express the deep desire for peace of the masses in Israel "who love their country, their people and the creative work of the ingathering of exiles". The Mapam paper notes that even on the eve of the Congress we cannot forget the false accusations against the Zionist Movement and against an innocent member and representative of the Party, and emphasises that its "struggle for peace" is indissolubly linked with Zionism.

A correspondent in "Davar" takes to task "Kol-Ha'am" (Communist) which had warned the Mapam delegates to Vienna against raising the Prague issue at the Congress. The correspondent stresses that the President of the World Peace Movement, Professor Joliot-Curie, had promised in a letter to Italian Liberal leaders that absolute freedom of speech would prevail at the Vienna Congress.

"Kol-Ha'am" in its editorial yesterday warned the Mapam Council meeting not to accept the anti-Makl line proposed by the right wing and supported by the "centre group" of Hashomer Hatzair.

Social & Personal

The Editor and staff of The Jerusalem POST gave a reception at the King David Hotel yesterday evening to celebrate the paper's 25th anniversary. The reception was attended by about 300 guests who included directors of the Company, shareholders, and personal subscribers, in addition to members of the Government, the Supreme Court, the Jewish Agency, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Jerusalem Municipality, the Hebrew University, the editors of Israel newspapers, and many Jerusalem representatives, heads of foreign owners agencies operating in the country, and other old friends of the paper.

Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, former Chief of Staff and Mrs. Yadin, held a reception for members of the Knesset's Defence and Foreign Committees and senior Government officials in an Army camp yesterday, to meet the new Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Mordechai Makleff.

Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset, yesterday commended the Arrangements Committee, the Army and the Police for their fine work in connection with the President's inauguration ceremony.

Mr. E. Amir, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, left by KLM for the U.S. on a mission for the Ministry.

Mr. Yosef Lapin, former Counsellor to the Israel Consulate in Warsaw, has been appointed Director of the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Finances.

Mr. Fred Monosson, of Boston, left by T.W.A. for the U.S. yesterday.

The wives of 18 diplomatic representatives of 11 nations yesterday visited the new 40-bed building of the Histadrut Sick Fund maternity ward in Kfar Saba.

Prof. S. Bimey, the sociologist, who has been in the country since November 3 under the auspices of the United Nations, is scheduled to return to England today.

Rabbi M. Nurock, Minister of Paris, will address the Haifa Maritime Club at 1.15 p.m. today.

A memorial ceremony will be held on Mashbit Yiftach cemetery on Sunday at the graves of the first five who died in the Negev during the War of Liberation.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Eliezer Ben Yehuda, a memorial gathering will be held at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday at the Bezalel Hall, Jerusalem. The Rector of the Hebrew University, Prof. H. Mazar, will open the meeting. Prof. Y. Klausner will speak on "Ben Yehuda the philologist, pioneer of the rebirth of the Hebrew language," and Dr. Z. Ben-Hayim will speak on "Problems in the rebirth of Hebrew."

A public symposium on Problems of Housing will be held at the Technion in Haifa on Sun. evening, December 14, beginning at 8 p.m. and will continue on Monday, December 15. Sponsors are the Assn. of Architects and Engineers, the Technion and the Israel branch of the Comite International d'Exhibitions. The accompanying exhibit will remain open throughout Hanukka.

A UNESCO exhibition of "Education and Peace" is open to the public at the Artists House in Jerusalem from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and Holidays till December 20.

The traditional ball of the Jerusalem Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League is to be held in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on Saturday night. Part of the programme is to be broadcast on Kol Zion Lagola. Tickets may be reserved by calling 3136.

BIRTH

MEYER. — To Esther, nee Pullin, wife of Andreas Meyer, Naharlya, — a son.

SHAREF IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA).—Mr. Zeev Sharef, Secretary to the Israel Government, arrived here yesterday on an inspection tour of the Israel Embassy and Consulates. He will proceed to New York in a few days.

New Firm to Make Margarine, Soap Here

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — An agreement in principle to establish a new company for the production of margarine, soap, cosmetics and detergents has been reached between the the Ithar Oil Industry of Palestine and Blue Band Margarine Palestina Edible Products.

This was announced today at a reception held at the Sharon Hotel for Mr. Sidney J. Van Den Berg, Deputy President of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr. V. Cavendish Bentinck, one of the investors in the new company and Mr. Ivor Cooper, who is to head the company.

Mr. A. Shinkar, President of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce here, Dr. F. M. Sheer, Chairman of the Chamber, Dr. S. H. Roofen, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi, and Mr. John E. Chadwick, first Secretary of the British Legation were among those present at the reception.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tues., Dec. 16 — 8 p.m.
BENOYOT — Beit Ha'am
Thurs., Jan. 1 — 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
by M. MOUSSORGSKY
Conducted by
H. A. HUSKY-KOSHAROV
KOIS DE PHILIPPE

Where to go

JERUSALEM

9-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Museum. Bus 16. Feeding time 3-3 p.m.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-12): Exhibition Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Victor Hugo, Designer, Rambles Lanyon. New acquisitions of the National Museum, Rovhol.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also pottery exhibition. Museum, opposite the Dept. of Antiquities. 21 Baker Street, Rovhovot.

10-5: (also tomorrow): Exhibition of UNESCO, Human Rights. Artists House.

11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

8.30: p.m.: "Music to Inspire". (Recorded) Lionel Lee Prelude Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 in B Minor ("Pathetique"). Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

10-1: (also tomorrow): National Exhibition, over 200 painters and sculptors from all over the country. Museum.

9-1, 4-7 (tomorrow 9-1): Israeli Pens, Woodcuts and Drawings. Dan Bursch At Shop, 13 Rehov Ben Yehuda.

TOMORROW

6.30 & 9 p.m.: "The Women Have their Way," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

10-1: (tomorrow 10-1: 4-6): Collectors Exhibition of paintings, prints and sculpture by Rumenber, Epstein-Marken, Aschheim, Schwenke—Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

4-7 p.m. (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Paintings by Cohn-Stella, Artists' House, 12 Rehov HINO (opp. Cornelia Court).

TOMORROW.

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music from Masonic Concerts No. 23. Haydn Symphony No. 53 in D ("Imperial"). Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

7 and 9 p.m.: Piano Recital. Rob. Hadmaker will play Piano Quartets (Mozart, Schumann, Brahms). Mograbi.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo. Wonderful Revue. "It will Be Good." Rama Hall.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Batach, 5 Strauss, 2911, Levner, Julian's Way, 4385. Tomorrow: Gesis, 19 Rehov Gesis, 4658. Ziem, 39 Hanukkin, 6301.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3438. Dyonon, 26 Abad Ha'am, 6128. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 6245. Wolman, 103 Ben Yehuda, 64373. Hadarshah, Hayarkon Gr., 67484. Ohlendorf (Jaffa) 49 Bd. Yerushalayim, 69697. Tomorrow: Aliya, 23 Aliya, 61265. Kaltzog, 23 Allenby, 3346. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63243. Blumenfeld, 186 Dizengoff, 62646. Hammel, 63 Ben Yehuda, 62153. Mendelbe, New Mandelbe Qr., 67387. Nogu (Jaffa) 3 Rehov 238, 56098. RAMAT GAN todays: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. RAMAT GAN tomorrow: Hygeia, 84 Arlozorov. GIVATAYIM today: Mogu, opp. Fire Brigade.

HAIFA: Glassman, 13 Balfour, 4611. Weisel Lehmann, 31 Arazzen, 3184. Tomorrow: Nardus, 15 Nordau, 4839. Masaich, Irak, opp. Hadar Cinema, 3912. KIRYAT BIALIK today: 9 tomorrow: Bialik, 7288. MT. CARMEL: tomorrow: Carmel, 133 Fire, 6711.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: today and tomorrow: Dr. M. Shohami, 1 Sirkin, 5842. Dr. M. L. Sachar, 146 Dizengoff, 64385. Dr. M. Hammer, 16 Yavneh, 6491.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 3.42 p.m. today and ends at 5.17 p.m. Saturday.

WEEKLY PORTION
Vayeshev (Genesis 37, 1-40.23)
Haftarah Obadia 1.1-21

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Lighting Hanukkah Candles, 4.15 p.m. 4.30 p.m. Simone Rabbi Zeev Gold. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 12.45 & 4.00 p.m.: Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

Beit V'Knesset (Ohel Schorsch): Tonight: 4.15 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Israel Congregation: Rashcroft Orphan House, 142, Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon Dr. Harold Reinhart.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Queen Melisende, Edith Rondy: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lessons: 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (Ha Dugoyot Road): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 and 4.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (7 Bograshov St.): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner Street): Tonight: Minha, 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.: Arvit 7 p.m.

MONDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Communion (next to Rockefeller): H.C., 7.30 a.m.; E.S., 6.30 p.m. (Prayer Book Service). Tomorrow: H.C., 7.30 a.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Sheard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A., at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rev Emil St.): Sunday Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A., Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (Common Hospital Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Rehavia): Languages: French, Arabic. English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew. Forbourg: 8 a.m.: Common Hospital Chapel: 9 a.m.: Jewish Chapel, Lower King David: English, German, French. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: French, Polish. Dormition Abbey: Gateway 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Silver Rehab): Morning Worship at 7.30 a.m. Minister M. G. Goldsmith.

Bible Interpreters Mission Association of God, (Mamilla Road, corner King George): Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday 8 Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m., & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. I. W. Perry).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 116): Breaking of Bread, 9 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. John's Way): S.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the Savior, Gurney Colony (off 19 Rehov Ha'Yarkon): H. C., 7.30 a.m. M.P., 10 a.m. S.S. 7 a.m. Frankos Bus. S.C. Athlone, P.O.B. 2771.

Church of Scotland: M.S., 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church): S.S., 7 p.m. (Terrace School).

Ohel Peter Church (Catholic), Jaffa Gate: 7 a.m. Workdays: 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 6 p.m. Workdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Terra Sancta): 8 & 10 a.m., 5 p.m. Workdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Workdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. S.S. 4.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (Ha Hagefen St., (P.O.B. 1303), Rev. Per Faye Hansen, Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: 5 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mayl's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. S.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.I. Baker, P.O.B. 36.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 6.30, 8.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Workdays 5.45, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 9 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Rose, B. D.

Where to go

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat., at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: The Magic Carpet.
EDEN: Kim. Also today at 2.30 p.m.
EDISON: Double Consciousness. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Tales of Hoffmann.
ORGIL: Flame in Dream. Today at 2.30 p.m.: The Lawyer Gamrat.
ORION: In the Cactus Arena.
STUDIO: Idle Misbehaves. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Guest for Alaska.
ZION: Assignment Paris.

Haifa Cinemas

ATZMON: (Tel.3031): Up in Arms.

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Jerusalem Maccabi Re-opening Gevurot Hall

Jerusalem Maccabi is to re-open Gevurot Hall in the Capital with a two-day basketball tournament today and tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. Senior Maccabi sides will compete for the Blum Memorial Cup while girls' set-ups will also play matches.

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THE JUBILEE SINGERS
Premiere Gala Evening
Saturday, Dec. 20 at 8.30, Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv.
Reserved for the Women's Division of the Arts Dept. Binyanay Ha'ooma Ass'n.
All proceeds to the Cultural Fund.
For invitations apply to:
Mrs. B. Dubkess, Tel. 7421 or Mrs. Wild, Kasco Dan Hotel.

Under the auspices of the Hitachdut Olei America, Olei Britannia and the South African Zionist Federation, a
HANUKKA BALL
will be held at Y.O.A. House, 26, Rehov Ibn Gabirol, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, December 21, 1952.
Dancing from 8.30 p.m.-1 a.m. to Menashke Beharav and his band, with SUE COLMAN
Square dancing * novelty prizes * refreshments * Bar, etc. *
FREE AIR TRIP TO HAIFA
PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE MA'BAROT
A limited number of tickets at IL.3 single and IL.5 double, are available from the offices of the Hitachdut Olei America, 9 Rehov Abuzat Bayit, Tel. 5377, the Hitachdut Olei Britannia, 7 Rehov Levontin, Tel.67949, and the South African Zionist Federation, 100 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 4719

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FEET IN DISTRESS
Foot and leg complaints and back-aches are almost always the result of bad foot posture and dropped arches, says Mr. Heller, the expert with long experience abroad. Well-adjusted support of the feet does wonders in alleviating pain in these cases.

Mr. Heller makes foot supports only according to individually made casts. He uses an imported material which is light, guaranteed unbreakable and very comfortable to wear.
Mr. Heller's workshop is in Haifa, at 25/27 Rehov Herzl, 1st floor, (Beth Hashaon). (Advt.)

Notice to the Public
INCOME TAX PAYMENTS
1. December has been declared by the Ministry of Finance as the month for payment of all outstanding Income Tax debts. Persons owing Income Tax are requested to comply with this arrangement.
2. A new branch of the Income Tax office in Tel Aviv has been opened for persons living south of Rehov Frishman. The address of the office is 37 Rehov Frishman, entrance through Rehov Ahuzat Zion.
3. For the convenience of Tax Payers the offices of the Income Tax Department will be open until 8.30 p.m. throughout December.
4. Special clerks will operate all Income Tax Head Bureaux Tax and file allowances given to residents according to the Law. Guidance in filling out the necessary forms will also be given.
5. Employers must not keep with them money deducted from the salaries of their employees. It is forbidden to make use of this money which belongs to the Government, and employers are requested to submit the money to the Income Tax offices without delay.

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* LI-LA-LO THEATRE *
George Val Presents During Hanukka Week
Jasha Heifetz Hall, Tel Aviv
Premiere:
Tomorrow, Sat., Dec. 13, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., Tues., Thurs., 8.30 p.m.
Mon., Wed., Sat., 2 perfs. 7 & 9.30
The Musical Comedy
"Please Come In ..."
2 Parts by Lika Gruenberg
Participants: Getta Lace, Freddy Durra, Rina Ron, Shmuel Gabi, Nigel Verona, Robert Halevi, Frima Salamander, Ben Nathan, G. Bernstein. Conductor: Jura Reininger. Hebrew: David Sandu. Songs: Ezra Lahad. Dances: Jean Gilon. Stage Manager: George Val.
Ramat Hadl, Ramat Gan
Nightly at 8.30
Wednesdays at 4 p.m. Popular prices
Sat.: 2 perfs. at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
2 Parts and prologue by Lika Gruenberg
The Wonderful Revue
"It Will Be Good"
Participants: Dorothe Livio, Sarah Rubin, Ruth Matsafi, Nina Nizani, Steffi Bernanda, Ortannia Push, Mazal Silver, Allina Zernicka, Joseph Golend, Shimshon Bar-Nol, Rasinger-Argaman, Josef Schalzrow, Moshe Lavie, Marin and Al Yahalomi. Conductor: Paul Godin.
Tickets at Jasha Heifetz box and at the "RAMA" box at the evening.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	22	8	18	12
Tiberias	27	11	20	12
Haifa	23	13	22	14
Hulkayim	24	15	23	13
Tel Aviv Port	23	15	21	14
Lydda Air Port	27	15	24	13
Jerusalem	21	12	21	10
Beersheba	21	—	21	10
Eilath	24	17	28	18

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with light local showers during the morning hours. Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum expected today.

* * *

A TWO-DAY conference to draw up a programme for intensive Hebrew language courses will be opened at Kiryat Motzkin on Sunday, attended by citizen members from all parts of the country.

* * *

A FOUR-KILOMETRE macadam road to Lehavot Haviva was opened yesterday by Mr. Hillel Grabik, Chairman of Menashe Local Council. The road was built by the Public Works Department at a cost of IL.80,000.

* * *

THE WOODEN hut of Mr. Yehoshua Ariel, near the Darwish Quarter in Jaffa, was gutted by fire yesterday. An overturned kerosene stove was the cause.

* * *

THE 180 employees of the Mekorot Water Company held their first meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday. A plan for a union was proposed by Mr. Y. Meshel, of the Histadrut Trade Union Department.

* * *

STOCKINGS and thread valued IL.3.00 were stolen from Avraham Goldschmidt's home factory in Nahlat Benaiel Yaffo in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

Toy Fund Gifts

IL.100 — Pendlewagner Bank Ltd.
IL.47—Ovdot Mineol Abasts, Kanot Gan
IL.50 — Sunny Vacuum Oil Co., Haifa
A Parcel Depot of the Israel Defence Forces — "Shlagit" Ltd., Haifa.
IL.10 — Staff of the Tel Aviv Branch of Bankers' Bank.
IL.27.80 — Staff of the Jerusalem Power Station.
IL.25 — Tevnadan Co. of Israel, Haifa
Africa Palestine Investment Ltd.; Palestine Africa Import and Export Co.; Palestine Africa Bureau Insurance Co.; Palestine Cold Storage and Supply Co.; Palestine "Pal" Petroleum and Egypt Lloyds, South Africa Bureau, Mortgage Bank Ltd.; Union Bank, Tel Aviv.
IL.24. — Hapo Meyrshel, Nahariya.
IL.21.600 — Staff and students of Sarafand Resistance Chemicals Corp. Ltd. Rehovot; Kuppen Tippets Abbott Eng. Co. by Israel Representative Martin W. Listermann: "We know it will come in useful." Tel Aviv.
IL.20 — Hayfar, Tel Gaston Masyh Lodge 1383 B.C.; Jerusalem.
IL.15 — Lou Brandeis of Haifa, Walter Steinweg, Tel Aviv.
IL.14 — Mrs. Cuphas.
IL.12 — Israel Advertising Agent, Tel Aviv.
IL.10 — Staff Levanit Bankuk Stand Sarat: Dr. Schalkat, all of Haifa; Daphna and Iris Rabinowitz, Yael Hirsch, Peretz Ben Ltd., Ben Michaels Factor Headphones, Jerusalem, all of Tel Aviv
IL.6 — Dr. E. Davidsohn, Tel Aviv.
IL.5 — Yehezrel, Rami and Nimrod of Tel Aviv.
IL.3 — Rabah, Tirzah N.N.; Mr. David Barkay, Haifa; I.M. Ramat Gan Daily, Anonymous, in memory of Fritz Lewin, Anonymous, Yehuda Arnat all of Tel Aviv; M.M. Herzog Mr. & Mrs. E. Sachs, Chippewa Samuel Oklahoma City; Rosenfeld O.I.F., all of Jerusalem; Y.M. in memory of Dr. Sandra Lubarsky, Nahariya Anonymous.
IL.4.500 — Patients of No.10 Military Hospital, D.Z. 141.
IL.4 — Lindsay, Jerusalem.
IL.1 — Shai and Yehezrel Dr. Yerucham Rabb Lewin Philip Rachel Pearson Judith Rosenberg in memory of Chaya Rachel Sharon, Zahalka F. Lewis A. and F. all of Tel Aviv; Dana, Aby and Rivki from their grandfather N.N.; Dr. H. Binsky (Lydda); Dr. and Mrs. Reich, all of Jerusalem; Mrs. H. Rosenbaum, Yehudah Anonymous, Rabbi Michael Gutenberg, Dublin.
IL.1.500 — Y.W.C.A. meeting department; Tel Aviv; Davida & Daniel Pearlman in honour of guests Rabbi Ziff's birthday; Davida & Daniel Pearlman in honour of Jenny Gutmann's birthday.
IL.1 — N.N.; Yaron & Dorne Schwartzman of Haifa; Lowsky Family Dr. Jenny Fritz Nathans Rabinda and Mr. Jakob Hirsch; Anonymous; Ada and Mickey Hirsch; Rabbi Zadok Kahn; Rabbi Mordechai Eckstein; Rabbi Mordechai Cohen; C. Nahariya Rabbi (?), Gabrielle (13) I.O. Glidi all of Tel Aviv; Anonymous; Esther Fenelle Dr. Fran Anonymous; Mrs. Hanah Gutmann all of Jerusalem; Lawyer of Ramat Gan; David Goodrich Tel & Midland, Scarborough Joseph Bromah — in memory of my son Baby Yaki, Ariel.
IL.1.500 — Yaacov Goldhaver, Tel Aviv.
IL.1.200 — Miriam and Rami Graf of Jerusalem; Yisrael Shay (2 years).
IL.1.000 — Blumberg N.N. of Haifa; Anonymous; Tzanin Mrs. Shimi Arnon Yaakov all of Ramat Gan; Dorphan Offer, M.A.; Johnson Haifa, M.M.; Anonymous; H.N.; Cement Rapid Ltd. (on hope the other 999 heard your call too); Anonymous; Lili and Emil Wachsler; Deborah; Jacky Goldhaber; Mark Finn N.N.; Yoram all of Tel Aviv; Anonymous; Fritz Edmund Delish Canada; Ginsberg, Anonymous M.W.; Shamir, Yoram Wandner Avery R. Salzberg, Shulamit S.; Gruber, H. Yaffan Dr. T. Yanuhi S. Zeevi, Margalit all of Jerusalem; Yoram & Naomi Lowenthal; Dr. S. Shenkerskay Yoram & Ilan Meyer Mushlin, Tel Aviv.
IL.1.500 — Yad Mishah Committee of Haifa; Rahel, Ramat Gan; Michael Elder Rabby, Peleer (4)½ Jonathan Gemmerich; Clarkson Shaker all of Tel Aviv.

New Pipeline Brings Nomadic Life To End for 13,000 Beduin

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — For the 13,000 Beduin in the Beersheba area, the inauguration of a new eight-kilometre four-inch pipeline from this Negev town to a central point in the area of the five Tiyaha tribes with their 5,000 members marks the end of their nomadic life and heralds their settlement on the land as farmers.

The pipe can supply 100 cubic metres of water a hour, but at present the Beduin require only 40 cubic metres daily since each person uses an average of two pints a day, and each head of cattle five litres a day. The water is not to be used at present for irrigation.

While the majority of the Beduin of the northern Negev have pitched their tents near adequate water supplies, the Tiyaha tribe until now had to bring water long distances from scanty and inadequate sources. The new line was initiated by the previous Military Governor of this area, Sgan-Aluf Michael Hanaghi, and brought into operation by the present Military Governor, Sgan-Aluf Basil Herman. It was planned by Mekorot, constructed by the Public Works Department and draws water from the allocation to the Jewish National Fund. Construction costs were borne by the Defence Ministry.

In a short speech to the assembled sheikhs and tribesmen — all men or boys, with not an Arab woman or girl to be seen — Sgan-Aluf Herman pointed out that for generations the Arabs of this area had been nomadic Beduin: this mode of life was impossible in a dynamic country like Israel, and the Government was therefore assisting them to change to a settled form of life. He hoped they would become good farmers and help turn the barren Negev wastes into farmland. "May we be blessed with a good year and abundant rains," he concluded.

In the name of the 13,000 Beduin, Sheikh Musa el Atawni thanked the Military Governor and the Government for their help in laying the pipeline, of which a number of camels and cattle were already being watered when the visitors arrived for today's ceremony. Those present included M. Henri Vigier, of the U.N., senior Army officers and representatives of the J.N.F., Mekorot and the Public Works Department.

After the ceremony the guests gathered with the sheikhs in the specially-erected black tents where, reclining on mattresses and cushions, they were invited to help themselves from the steaming bowls of mutton and rice.

Horse and camel races were staged around a stone-marked mile circuit in the afternoon. The first race was won by one of the many sons of Sheikh Suleiman Abu Ghazaleh mounted on his father's horse. The camel race was won by a rider from the Abu Grenat tribe.

The man who came in second, also from the Abu Ghazli tribe, protested that he he' been ahead all through the two-mile course "except for the last few paces." One rider in the horse race was thrown and suffered concussion. The horse, which broke its leg, had to be shot.

Arab School Attendance in Israel Highest in M.E.

The second session of the Advisory Council for Arab Education and Culture opened at the Jaffa Arabic Library yesterday morning. Mr. J.L. Benor, Director of the Arab Division of the Ministry of Education, gave a detailed report on the activities of the Division.

He said school attendance among Israel Arabs had reached 20 per cent of the total Arab population in the country, a percentage higher than in any Arab country. Mr. Benor reiterated that the Jaffa Arab Teachers' Seminary, which was closed last year, would be reopened soon.

Curriculum problems and questions of supplementary examinations for Arab teachers were also discussed.

One of the Arab members of the Advisory Council suggested that the special Arab education division should be abolished, and that Arab pupils should study within the framework of a unified State educational system. The suggestion was opposed by several of the other Arab members.

The 17 members of the Council, appointed last May, include 11 Arabs. One of them, Mrs. Nazwah Kawar-Farah, is the first Arab woman to be appointed to an Israel advisory council.

3 Infiltrators Jailed

Two infiltrators were sentenced to three months in yesterday by Judge Y. Avniel in Jerusalem. They had been caught in the Jerusalem corridor and were known to have a criminal record during the days of the Mandate.

A third infiltrator who was caught in the outskirts of Jerusalem on October 20 was sentenced to six weeks in prison.

TIM

Jordan Warns Mukhtars To Curb Smuggling

The Jordan cabinet has issued a "last warning" to mukhtars of Jordan-held frontier villages to cooperate in curbing infiltration and smuggling, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reports.

Despite repeated warnings, infiltration and smuggling in the Ramallah and Jerusalem areas have increased lately, it was said.

THE POST Office at Bet Lidd is to be renamed Shavot Am as from next Tuesday. On the same day the Postal Agency at Galil Hashiron will be renamed Galilot.

Hall and Museum at Amal School Named After Sidney Hillman

Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, yesterday joined Mrs. Bessie Abramovitch-Hillman, wife of the late Sidney Hillman, to dedicate the Sidney Hillman Hall and Museum in the Amal Technical School, Jerusalem. Established jointly in 1943 by the Histadrut and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union whose President was Sidney Hillman, the Amal school trains 100 youths yearly in mechanics, welding, radio-mechanics and electrical engineering.

"The foundation to a solution of all our problems can be summed in one word — work," said the Minister. "We are far from real independence until we have achieved as much economic independence as we have political and military — the only road to stability based on production is to train workers."

Mrs. Myerson recalled the semi-slavery of the American garment-workers when Sidney and Bessie Hillman began their struggle for better conditions with the strike of 1910. To further a school which heightened the dignity and value of labour was the best way of commemorating Sidney Hillman's life-work.

Mrs. Hillman, who has spent two months inspecting trade-union and educational institutions on her first visit here, said that the Amal school was "a token of warm friendship between Labour Israel and Labour America." She praised the constructive role of the Histadrut in Israel development, and addressing pupils grouped round in their overalls, said, "We look to you for leadership."

Mr. I. Meroz, head of the Histadrut department for vocational training, conducted visitors round the black-smithy, the machine-shop with its row of lathes and instruments for precision tooling. He welcomed the presence of Mr. M. Fried, Labour Attache of the U.S. Embassy, and Mrs. Fried, daughter of Mrs. Hillman, as well as representatives of the Jerusalem Municipality and the Ministry of Education.

Stirring documents and photographs from the earliest days of the Amalgamated, which now has 350,000 members, are displayed in the Sidney Hillman Hall. Press-cuttings demonstrate the help its President gave to Zionism, and his sympathy for the Labour Movements of this country.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM. — Eggs, 2 per person, Nov. 15, temporary 4. Poultry: for quantities unshown: Fat grade, coupons 11a for equal persons 200 grams, Nov. 27. TEL AVIV: — Eggs for quantities shown 4, coupon 21.

Arabs Lift Boycott On Philips Products

Instructions have been cabled to all Arab League boycott offices from their central office in Cairo to remove the name of Philips from the black list.

According to the Old City daily "A-Diffa," the Arab countries have been assured that the Israel plant will not reopen.

Peace League to Maintain Zionist Stand at Congress

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. M. Bentov, head of the Peace League delegation which left for the Vienna Peace Congress today, told correspondents that the delegation was not going to mention the Prague trial, as "it has nothing to do with the Congress".

The seven-man delegation left by El Al for Zurich. The Congress, starting tomorrow, will last for eight days.

The Israel delegation has agreed on a unified stand at the congress, Mr. Bentov said. It will "conform to the aspirations of the Israel Peace League," which include "adherence to the Zionist ideals".

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Mr. Y. Gruenbaum, speaking at a meeting of the Israel Peace League here last night, said "Jews do not want their blood to feed the wheels of Revolution."

This is what he would have said at the Vienna Peace Congress had he been permitted to go by his physician, Mr. Gruenbaum said.

IL10,000 Fine, Jail For Bringing Watches, Money

HAIFA, Thursday. — A IL. 10,000 fine and six months' imprisonment were meted out to David Brill for smuggling 1,909 watches IL.22,000 into the country last year.

Brill arrived here as a tourist on an Austrian passport which later turned out to be false, on October 28, 1951. He brought a new car with him which he cleared five days later. After he had left the port area, he was stopped by the Economic Branch of the Frontier Police.

A search of his car at the Police Workshops revealed a cache in which the watches were hidden. The accused pleaded guilty to having known that he was smuggling watches, but said that he was unaware of the quantity. The car and the watches had been given to him by another man living in Switzerland.

Judge Dr. M. Etzioni also recommended that the watches be confiscated by the Treasury.

INFANT HURT BY GRENADE

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Six-year-old Avraham Badani, of the Sh'ar Ha'aliya camp, was gravely wounded in his stomach and hand when a grenade exploded by a stone he had thrown at it while playing in an open field near his home.

The child was transferred to Beilinson Hospital.

ISRAEL TOURING CLUB
Talbieh, Jerusalem
★
HANUKKA BALL
for members and tourists on Sat. Dec. 20, at 9 p.m.
Please book till Dec. 15 by phoning 5783, Jerusalem.
Tomorrow our usual
After-Dinner Dance.

QUALITY RADIOS IL. 124 (plus Tax)
★ For Hanukka ★
BROWN RADIO
Info Rand (Municipal Garden), Tel. 5668, Jerusalem.

A College for Home Economics
will be opened in January by the Institute for Nutrition Education with the support of the F.O.A.
The purpose of the college is to train professional workers for all educational fields of home economics such as:
★ Teachers in nutrition and home economics.
★ Hospital dietitians.
★ Home economists for institutions.
Graduates of secondary schools interested to register for this college are requested to apply in writing to the Institute for Nutrition Education, 21 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Jerusalem, submitting copies of certificates on training and experience.
Institute for Nutrition Education
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Prof. Yahuda Buried In Jerusalem

The remains of Professor A. S. Yahuda, famous Orientalist and expert in Islamic studies, were yesterday reburied in the Givat Shaul cemetery, Jerusalem, beside the grave of Peretz Smolenskin, after being brought from New York.

The cortege stopped outside the Knesset, where the Minister of Education, Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, eulogized his late teacher as a scholar who bore the spirit of Israel wherever he lectured — were it England, Berlin, Lisbon, or the U.S.

Professor Yahuda, a delegate to the first Zionist Congress, had never lost touch with Israel, although he spent a great part of his career abroad. Indeed, as Mr. Z. Shazar stressed on behalf of the Jewish Agency, Professor Yahuda acted as cultural emissary of an exalted kind. His research in the Hebrew language and history of Israel within the Middle East was of immense value, said Professor S.D. Goitein, Director of the H.U. School of Oriental Studies.

Professor Rivlin paid homage in the name of the deceased's family, and Mr. E. Elisabar spoke at the graveside on behalf of the Jerusalem Municipal Council and the citizens of the Capital.

The cortege passed the Tel Aviv Municipality at noon, where eulogies were made by Mayor I. Rokach, Dr. M. Bogen, principal of the Hebrew College, and Mr. Y. Burla, the writer.

Eshed Bus Fares Fixed For Next Six Months

Fares on Eshed lines will not be altered for at least six months, Mr. Ze'ev Shind, Director General of the Ministry of Communications, told Eshed representatives yesterday in Jerusalem.

The recent fare increase was approved on the basis of calculations and income data presented by Eshed who later claimed that its own figures were incorrect. Mr. Shind agreed that a committee should check the calculations for factual mistakes and the fares would be adjusted accordingly.

The committee found some minor errors which cancelled each other out. Eshed then asked to make changes in the basic data, but the Committee refused to admit these changes.

MOTHER TESTIFIES AT INQUIRY OF SON'S DEATH

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Mrs. Tova Schmerz testified at the preliminary inquiry in the Tel Aviv Magistrate Court today against I. Goldenberg, who together with I. Fein and A. Abromovitch, is charged with the murder of her son Haim Schmerz on the Bat Yam beach on October 3.

Mrs. Schmerz last saw her son on the day of the alleged murder, when he came to her for a visit accompanied by I. Goldenberg.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Haroda Wingate Avenue
Sat., 13 Dec., 8.30 p.m. sharp
The Israel String Quartet
(L. Fenyves, A. Fenyves-Rosenberg, O. Parton, T. Yellin) with
Ilona Vinze-Kraus — Piano
Mozart (Adagio and Fugue in C-minor); Beethoven (Quartet in F-Major, op. 135); Brahms (Quintet in F-minor, op. 34)

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., Dec. 13
MORIAH Tel. 4379
SIBERIAN LEGEND
Agfa Colour
ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 0565
Evening performances:
First time in Haifa:
Charles Dickens
"NICHOLAS NICKLEBY"
Cedrick Daush
HARDWICKE BOND
ORION Tel. 4939
LOST IN ALASKA
Abbott & Costello
GAL OR Tel. 4547
Morning performances
Walt Disney's
Cinderella
AMPHI Tel. 4919
Israel Premiere
KANGAROO
Technicolor, (from a story by Martin Parkeby)
ORAH Tel. 4917
Second week
LILLABY OF BROADWAY
Technicolor
Doris DAY — Gene NELSON
ARMON Tel. 4918
MY FAVOURITE SPY
Bobby LAMARR—Bob HOPE
AZMON Tel. 3889
2nd week
DANNY KAYE
UP IN ARMS
Technicolor
Advance sale of tickets:
Rehov Sokolow, corner Rehov Nordau, Tel. 3889
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Daily 5pm, 10am:
First time in Haifa:
FIGHTING MAN OF THE PLAINS
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs., 5:
Laurel & Hardy in
"THE CIRCUS" and
"OUTLAWS OF THE DESERT"
2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in Haifa.

J'lem Council Coalition Splits Over Dismissals

A special meeting of the Jerusalem Municipal Council was not held as scheduled last night following the failure of the right-wing coalition to persuade a majority of its members to appear at the session.

The meeting had been called for the express purpose of approving the dismissal of 200 city employees. The left-wing opposition refused to attend the meeting on the grounds that the majority of the recommended dismissals had been based on "personal grudges without any form of negotiations."

Although the coalition of Orthodox, General Zionist and Herut parties command a majority of 13 to 11 members, it could not get the Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Yisrael delegates to attend. These two members are demanding that Mayor Y. Kariv (Mizrahi) consult the Workers' Council and conduct negotiations before the dismissals are carried out. But the other coalition members are bringing strong pressure to bear on the two dissidents and a decision is expected by early next week.

Gov't Sets Deadline For Jerusalem Budget

Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, yesterday notified Mayor Y. Kariv that if the city's 1952-53 Budget is not submitted to his office by December 25, the Ministry of the Interior will nominate an official to draw up the budget.

It was pointed out that Jerusalem is the only large municipality still operating without a budget.

40 PROTEST AGAINST CUT IN WATER

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Forty members of Kfar Uriel, near Gedera, damaged furniture of the Gedera Town Hall today in protest against the stoppage of water to their village.

ORCHESTRA
Farewell Concert
Conductor:
IGOR MARKEVITCH
Tel Aviv: "OHEL SHEM"
Sunday, Dec. 21, at 8.30 p.m.
"Pulcinella" Suite. — Stravinsky
"Peter and the Wolf" — Prokofieff
Narrator: Josef Yadin
Symphony No.4 — Brahms
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 96 Allenby Rd., as from Sunday, Dec. 14 (11-2, 4-6).
Subscription Concert No. 3
TEL AVIV: SUNDAY, Dec. 14
SERIES 6

ARMON DAVID, TEL AVIV
continues its performances of outstanding films, with
BALLERINA
with VIOLET VERDI. Prima Ballerina of the London Opera dancing to the music of Mozart and Ravel.
Sat., at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
No complimentary tickets or reductions.
A Steiner Film.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY 3rd week
ARTHUR KENNEDY
BRIGHT VICTORY
Next: COMING AROUND THE MOUNTAIN
ARMON DAVID
VIOLET VERDI in
Ludwig Berger's Masterpiece
BALLERINA
Music by Mozart and Ravel.
CHEN 5th week
EVENINGS ONLY!
A PLACE in the SUN
with Montgomery CLIFT
Elizabeth TAYLOR
Shelley WINTERS
Saturdays at 7 & 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays 7.15, & 9.30 p.m.
Special Hanukka performances
Mats. daily at 3.30 p.m.: "FANCY PANTS" with Bob Hope, Lucille Ball. Colour by Technicolor.
EDEN 3rd week
Maurice SCHWARTZ in the Yiddish musical
TEVYA
By Sholom Aleichem
ESTHER
Red SKELTON in M.G.M.'s laugh hit
WATCH THE BIRDIE
MIGDALOR 2nd week
WALT DISNEY'S SNOW WHITE and THE SEVEN DWARFS
Daily at 3 p.m. 5, 9 p.m.
MOGRABI 4th week
Ava Gardner James Mason
PANDORA
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
OPHIR
Kathryn GRAYSON—Ann GARDNER in M.G.M.'s great musical
SHOW BOAT
ORION 4th week
Jean Gabin—Danielle Darrieux
in Max Ophuls'
(of "La Ronde" fame)
LE PLAISIR
SINDEROTH
Film for children and adults
ARABIAN NIGHTS
Maria Montez — Sabu.
TAMAR Evening Only!
BY POPULAR REQUEST
8th week
RITA HAYWORTH
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
Day Only!
THE TRUE GLORY
with Gen. Eisenhower personally on the screen.
Continuously from 9.45 a.m.—8.30 p.m.

4 Miami Residents Held for Perjury

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter)—Four residents of Miami, Florida, have been arrested and charged with perjury in connection with last winter's reign of terror against religious and racial groups in the Miami area.

Mrs. Helen Russell, society prominent civic leader, and three alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan, were indicted by a federal grand jury. They are William Pleasorwick, Arthur Freese Udgren and Harvey George Dorosier, all living in the Miami area during the period last December when synagogues, Roman Catholic churches and Negro housing projects were dynamited.

One such dynamiting resulted in the death of Mr. Harry T. Moore, Negro leader.

Fiery crosses — the sign of the Klan — were raised on many lawns in the Miami area and elsewhere in the south during the outbreaks.

British Suez C.-in-C. Arrives in Amman

General Festing, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Suez Canal Zone, arrived in Amman yesterday. He was received by General John Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion, and Premier Abu'l Huda, "Falestin" reported yesterday.

JORDAN EARNS £1m. FROM 1951 TOURISTS

The Jordan Government earned £1m. from its tourist trade last year, the Old City daily "Falestin" reported yesterday.

Cables in Brief

CRASH. — A Chinese Nationalist air force transport crashed into a mountainside near Taipeh on Monday, killing 21 persons, including two women and three children. It was reported yesterday.

WHO— Dr. Brock Chisholm, Canada, Director-General of the World Health Organization has resigned as from next July because he did not think the job should be held by one man for too long.

LOAN. — Syria has requested a loan of £S60m. from the International Bank for the expansion of its railway network, the building of roads and irrigation projects.

VISIT. — U.S. Ambassador in China Jefferson Caffery visited the Mixed and Open zoos on Wednesday, accompanied by Yussef e-Din Bey Izzat, the Egyptian officer in charge of Palestine affairs.

SUNK.—Two freighters collided yesterday inside the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbour and, one of them, the Norwegian Forestmoor, sank.

INDO-CHINA—Pierre Mendes, French Secretary of State, flew to Saigon yesterday for a survey of the military situation in Indo-China, and particularly the needs of the French Air Force.

PRESIDENT. — The Swiss Parliament today elected Minister of the Interior, Philipp Etter, as President of the Swiss Confederation for 1953. Republic Economy Minister Rudolphe Rubattel was elected Vice-President.

JORDAN. — The Jordan Ambassador to London, Fawzi Mulki, yesterday presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth. Fawzi has been Minister in London.

CREDENTIALS — King Paul, of Greece, yesterday received the credentials of Ahmed Sarour, Egyptian Ambassador, and Mohammed Aly Hamad, Lebanese Minister.

HUGE LOCUST SWARM SPOTTED IN JORDAN

A huge swarm of locusts, covering an area of 800 square metres, has been spotted in Jordan, "A-Diffa" reports. The location of the swarm was given as the Mudawara area. The authorities have been alerted, it was said.

Salvia Hotel
Jerusalem
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The only "Kosher" first-class hotel in Jerusalem. Talbieh. — Tel. 3356.
Large Halls and Terrace available for Bar Mitzvah's, Weddings and Banquets.
Catering for parties and receptions in private homes, a speciality.
Fine "Tourist" and tasty "Tzena" meals. Restaurant and Bar open to non-residents.

WARNER BROS. WARNER FILMS
HANUKKA PROGRAMME
Premiere
Distant Drums
A powerful Jungle Drama in Technicolor, starring
GARY COOPER
MARI ALDON
OR-GIL
JERUSALEM
Second Week
Lullaby of Broadway
The Year's best and funniest Musical Revue, starring
DORIS DAY
GENE NELSON
S. Z. SAKALL
ORAH
HAIFA

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 5.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays 3, 5.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Sat., Dec., 13
ARNON CINEMA
Israel Premiere
The grand love & adventure film
The Magic Carpet
(A Tale From a 1001 Nights)
in gorgeous technicolor
with: Lucille BALL — John AGER — Patricia MEDINA
Gerge TORIAS
French Subtitles
AUDITORIUM Y.M.C.A. Tel. 4437
Only Sat., at 5.15 & 9.30
Romantic adventure in technicolor.
IT'S A TRUE DIARY UNDER FIRE!
Tyrone Power — Micheline PRELLE
"AMERICAN GUERRILLA in the PHILIPPINES"
EDISON Tel. 4038
King of Laughter
DONALD O'CONNOR
and his queen
HELLENA CARTER
in a battle of fun when the Pirate aces run wild with laughs and spinning action:
DOUBLE CROSSBONES
In glorious technicolor
From Sun., Dec. 14 at 10.30 a.m.
Roaring adventure of the north
ARCTIC MANHUNT
Jerusalem Premiere
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
TALES OF HOFFMANN.
OR-GIL Tel. 61498
Israel Premiere
The heroic rescue band that saved Florida's imperilled everglades into steaming battlefield and turned the tide of American War with the Seven Seminole Indians
GARY COOPER
in
DISTANT DRUMS
In glorious Technicolor
Hebrew Subtitles — No Reservations and subscriptions
Morning Perf. at 10.30 a.m. from Sun. to during the week 1) THE SET HAWK. 2) CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
EDEN Tel. 3029
Second Week
Richard Kipling's famed adventure, in Technicolor, is one of the year's biggest!
Errol FLYNN Dean STOCKWELL Paul LUKAS
in
KIM
Also today at 2.30 p.m. and from Sun. and during the week at 10.30 a.m.
ORION Tel. 2914
The great Russian picture — production 1952 in natural colour
IN THE CIRCUS ARENA
The most famous Russian ARTISTS and ACROBATS. The GREATEST CIRCUS ON THE SCREEN!
1 perf. daily at 10.30 a.m., 3, 5.30 & 8.30 p.m. Sun. at 4.15 & 8.15 p.m.
All Institutions Suspended!
STUDIO Tel. 4035
Saturday at 8.15 only. Weekdays at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Walter PIDGEON — Greer GARSON — in the sparkling comedy romance:
Julia Misbehaves
From Sun. Dec. 14 at 10.30 a.m. & at 3 p.m.
a great dancemaster who will win your heart:
Jeanette MacDONALD, Lloyd NOLAN and LASSIE, the wonder dog:
THE SUN COMES UP
(In Technicolor)
Today at 2.30 p.m.
CAUSE FOR ALARM.
ZION HALL
The bitter evidence of our days, dank and gruesome behind the iron curtain.
ASSIGNMENT PARIS
(TRIAL IN BUDAPEST)
with DANA ANDREWS — MARTHA TOREN — GEORGE SANDERS
from Paul Gallico's thriller
"TRIAL BY ERROR"
Sat.: 4.15 & 8.15 p.m. Daily: 4.30 & 8.30 p.m. only. Mats. at 3 p.m.
ADVENTURE IN SILVERADO
TEL-OR Tel. 5555
Jean KENT — Douglas FRICE — Flora ROBSON
in a moving emotional drama of an ambitious girl who becomes a celebrated, untidy hostess of unfortunate circumstance.
GOOD TIME GIRL
Today at 5.45 p.m.: SEPTEMBER AFFAIR.

Personal Notices

Moshe & Frida KLIPAZKI Tel Aviv
Kazi & Lotte ETTLINGER Tel Aviv
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the wedding of their children
Rina and Raphael
which will take place on Tuesday, December 23, 1952 at 7 p.m. at Orah Hall, 13 Rehov Rabbi Benyamin, Tel Aviv. Cabinet: Klipazki-Ettlinger, 13 Rehov Rabbi Benyamin, Tel Aviv.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband and father
DR. EMANUEL SPERBER
The funeral took place in Haifa on December 9.
The bereaved family.

Spend an enjoyable time during Hanukka!!
at the CARMEL PICCADILLY
Mount Carmel
8 days of entertainment and surprises.
★ SAM SAMELI and his Orchestra
★ ROSIN ZERO
★ SIMONA DEVIS,
Singers
Every day after midnight "Latkes" will be served free of charge to our guests.
On the occasion of "Jewish Mother's Day," Monday, Dec. 15, valuable gifts will be presented with the compliments of CARMEL PICCADILLY to every Jewish mother present.
Kindly reserve tables in advance by phoning 6377.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, December 12, 1952
Kislev 24, 5713. — Rabi Awwal 28, 1372

THE second annual convention of the Hitachdut Olei America has met and adjourned. At the core of the debate was a searching, accompanied by a certain amount of self-searching after means of stimulating immigration from America.

AMERICANS IN ISRAEL

This was only to be expected. The American Zionist poses the most delicate and difficult problem at present before the World Zionist Movement. With the massacre of six million of Europe's Jews in the last decade, the centre of gravity of the Jews of the world has moved to the Americas. What American Jewry does, and its fate, is not merely a matter in which they alone are concerned. It affects the whole of the people. Should American Jewry lose its identity by the slow steady process of attrition and assimilation, then world Jewry would be weakened spiritually and numerically. The possibility is not as remote as some think. In 1932 the late Arthur Ruppin opined that at the present rate of assimilation, and taking into account its cultural condition, American Jewry would not endure more than three generations at the most. One of those generations has nearly passed, and it is for the present generation to see that this does not happen in the next.

In the discussions at the last Zionist Congress the consensus of American delegates was almost unanimously against any message which assumed either that life could ever be unsafe for Jewry in the free world or laid emphasis on teaching that the highest aim of the Jewish youth movement should lie in training and preparation of some of them for settlement in Israel. They insisted on America being labelled a "Tefutzah," a "dispersion" rather than a "Galuth," an "exile." But Zionism calls the whole range of history to witness the impermanence of the most flourishing and long lived "tefutzot" in the past and it lists as essential the rebuilding of the Jewish character particularly of the young, through some form of Halutziut. The American Zionist, and non-Zionist too, claims that it is possible for a Jew in the West to be rooted in Jewish spiritual values and maintain close ties with Israel and practically participate in its upbuilding, without personal participation. In fact the outpouring of American Jewry's help to Israel in all ways, many of them not merely material, proves how sincerely and devotedly, it has tried to uphold this position of identification without participation. But Zionists still feel it is not enough. Just because American Jewry shows so much greatness they wish to preserve it against assimilation and the other dangers.

This discussion will no doubt continue for many years. What is interesting and stimulating is the sight of the small David of the Hitachdut Olei America in Israel standing up against the Goliath-sized opinion of five million American Jews and telling them to think again. For that, in a sense, has been the function and purpose of Hitachdut Olei America here in Israel. It is they who have organized their slender resources in order to persuade the wavering young American immigrant to remain in Israel and find his satisfaction in life here. They have done more, they have organized in practical ways to make that line succeed. They have been carrying on an uninhibited cultural campaign designed to stress the value of Halutziut, self-sacrifice and full identification with the world Jewish efforts to restore the Jewish nation to lasting sovereignty in its own land.

That they have been moderately successful here in their local efforts, the figures of their growth sufficiently show. It will be instructive to watch the long term result of their efforts to cause a change in the thinking of their people in America. For this they are bound to do. They have already become a factor in American Zionism by their very presence here, by their organization and by the persistence and single-mindedness with which they have pursued their ideal. The cordial wishes of all their fellow Israelis will go out to them for success in their efforts.

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Shalom Pasch — Abraham Shalom.

THE WORKING WEEK — **By S. Eliahu**

Pageant of the Presidency

MR. Ben-Zvie was the first to point out the difficulties facing Dr. Chaim Weizmann's successor. On Wednesday the official period of mourning ended, and the Presidential flag flying half-mast over the Rehovot residence, was lowered, and raised to full mast in Jerusalem.

The people of Israel saw in this ceremony more than a mere symbol: the end of the era headed by an almost legendary figure whom most Israelis know only from photographs and the beginning of a period headed by a man and a friend who only a few days ago was walking in the streets or queueing at the grocer's. The man in the street realised that when the flag dropped in Rehovot, the era when Jews and "Palestine" were constant headlines in the world's press ended and that Israel is taking its place among the nations.

For the man in the street Dr. Weizmann was the symbol of an heroic struggle carried on in the capitals of the world for the resurrection of Israel. Mr. Ben Zvie is the symbol of the long and not less heroic struggle carried on here by pioneers, living in tents and huts.

The change that has taken place was highlighted by the presence of more than a dozen diplomats at the inauguration ceremony in Jerusalem. One by one, shiny limousines displaying the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and other national flags, drew up at the main entrance of the Knesset.

The crowd which gathered around the Knesset was so absorbed in watching the Presidential procession, that few remembered the first inauguration ceremony held in the nearby Jewish Agency building only a few years ago, when the only diplomat to arrive was Mr. Pavel Yershov, the Soviet Minister. This week, the black car with the hammer and sickle emblem was conspicuously absent.

As the President, who has lived for more than 40 years in Jerusalem, was inaugurated and announced that he would make the city his official residence, Jerusalemites felt that they were now living in the Capital in deed as well as in name.

Mapam's Move

There were many observers who saw a connection between the Prague trial and the smooth vote by which, after so much excitement, Mr. Ben-Zvie was elected on the third ballot. Some observers believe that Dr. Sneh was the author of the idea that Mapam should switch from their own candidate, Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum, to the candidate of the bigger and older workers' party.

The move was calculated to tone down the sharp criticism directed against Mapam on account of its attitude to the Communist mock trials and to accentuate the unity of the workers' movement. It was a step intended "to show that Mapam still belongs to the family," as one observer in the Knesset put it.

Inside Mapam, "Sneh's move" was apparently also aimed at the blunting of the sharp differences of opinion between him (and Mr. Riftin) and the other party leaders, who took up a somewhat equivocal stand on the Prague trial. At Mapam's closed meeting, Dr. Sneh is reported to have quoted at length from Lenin to prove that the switch was justified. Some members suggested that they should change front in the fourth ballot only, in order not to give the impression that Mr. Gruenbaum had been too hastily deserted, but Dr. Sneh pointed out that there was no time to lose, as Mapai might in the meantime come to an agreement with either Hapoel Hamizrahi or the General Zionists.

Nevertheless, the Prague trial continues to affect the current Mapam trends, as shown by the clear anti-Sneh-Riftin stand of a large majority at the Kibbutz Hameuhad conference held in Shfaim, as well as by the general attitude displayed by the "Hazit Halikud" faction's conference held in Givat Haviva. The four-point resolution adopted at Shfayim stressed the rejection of the charges against Zionism and the State of Israel at Prague, and contained a sharp attack against the Israel Communist party. It was claimed that "Al Hamishmar," the Mapam daily, published only a "censored" version of the resolutions.

"Eli says he is all prepared for the Feast of Lights."

Political observers believe that they have detected a small but important difference between the superficial resemblance of Ehbrute Hamerkhaz's resolution and that of "Hazit Halikud." The latter, while refuting the slanders of the Prague trial, stressed that the faction still felt that it was an "inseparable part of the World of Revolution"; the former merely stated the "solidarity of the Ehbrute Hamerkhaz with the socialist countries."

There was some speculation as to the effect of Mapam's move to vote for Mr. Ben-Zvie, on the officially non-existent Cabinet crisis. Mapam's support of the Mapai candidate accentuated the attitude of the Hapoel Hamizrahi, which although in the government coalition, led the opposition against Mr. Ben-Zvie by supporting Rabbi Nurock.

Portfolio Question

As Rabbi Nurock was the candidate of the other religious parties, as well as of the General Zionists and Herut, there were strong objections from Mapai who considered this to be "sitting in two different coalitions," already a sore point since Hapoel Hamizrahi joined the right-wing municipal coalitions in Jerusalem and other local councils. Hapoel Hamizrahi may also have hoped that if Mapai did not obtain the required majority for Mr. Ben-Zvie, it might have been willing to get their votes at the expense of a third Ministerial portfolio.

Mapai strongly opposed this suggestion, both with regard to the requested portfolio (reportedly that of Minister of Communications, considered an "economic portfolio") and with regard to the candidate for the post, Mr. Yitzhak Rafael, M.K., member of the Jewish Agency Executive and son-in-law of Rabbi Maimon. According to parliamentary arithmetic, Hapoel Hamizrahi's demand for a third portfolio was based on the calculation that if the Progressives, who have agreed to join the coalition and have only four seats in the House are to be given two Cabinet seats, Hapoel Hamizrahi with twice as many members in the Knesset, should have at least three. A Mapai M.K.'s ironic remark: "Well, if that is the basis of a government partnership, then we have at least 20 seats in the Cabinet..." seems quite understandable.

Party Factions

It is considered almost inevitable that the Progressives should join the coalition. Dr. Herbert Fuerder (who as a party concern voted against joining), will become Minister of Commerce and Industry. It was believed that the present Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Dov Joseph, would become Minister of Finance, and Mr. L. Eshkol would return to his favourite Ministry of Agriculture. It came as a surprise, therefore, when it was reported that Mr. Ben Gurion was not disposed to ask Mr. Eshkol to vacate the Treasury and that he offered Dr. Joseph another post. There were even rumours that the Minister of Commerce was considering the possibility of retiring from the government altogether to return to his private practice as a lawyer. It has since been reported that agreement had been reached between the Prime Minister and Dr. Joseph but which portfolio he is to receive, has not yet been disclosed. There was some speculation that it might be the Ministry of Defence, at present held by Mr. Ben Gurion.

Under extremely strong pressure from the "Council of Sages," the supreme constitutional authority of the Agudat Yisrael movement, Poalei Agudat Yisrael withdrew their officially announced decision to resign from the government coalition which they had left together with Agudat Yisrael a few months ago. The Council, in an official statement, threatened to expel Poalei Agudat Yisrael from the World Agudat Yisrael Movement. As a result Mr. Minis has lost all hope of succeeding Rabbi Levin as Minister of Social Welfare.

After the Balfour Declaration

By Rachel Yanait-Ben Zvie

The latest issue of "Dvar Ha'Poelath" contains the following contribution by the new First Lady of Israel, dedicated "To Vera Weizmann, in the days of mourning."

Not about the President, nor about his work which spans Zionist history almost from its beginnings — but about Weizmann the man. A few impressions only of his spiritual make-up.

I had the privilege of joining him in the days of the volunteering for the Jewish Legion, together with Eliyahu Golomb, Dov Hos, and Moshe Smilansky, in the summer of 1918. In those days when, as Yavneeli said, "the spirit of God was walking in our midst", we met almost daily. He was all challenge and encouragement—intent on hastening the departure of the Legion, and all of us were looking forward impatiently to seeing the Legion arrive at the front. But at the same time, we were all concerned about the fate of Galilee. How deep was his interest in our reports on the persecutions which the Yishuv had to suffer and which were still going on in Galilee; how intently did he listen to the stories of the troubles and the suffering in the settlements, the arrests and tortures, and how members of "Hashomer" were handcuffed and sent to prison in Damascus.

At times, he himself poured out his heart, in the midst of his troublesome negotiations with Government people; more than once did he say: if only we could dispense with British middle-men, and come to a direct agreement with our neighbours!

Meeting with Feisal

We knew that Weizmann was about to meet Feisal. The meeting had been arranged by Ormsby-Gore, his devoted friend, and Weizmann was to undertake his journey into the desert. On the eve of his departure I was with him: he had a Bible in his hand and looked as I had never seen him before. His face had a peculiar expression, it was pale and full of nervous tension; his eyes penetrating, looking into the far distance. Suddenly he began to speak in a deep, tender, lovely voice. He uttered but a few words; yet whoever listened to him at such moments will never forget the sound of his voice.

We knew that Weizmann's desire was to establish direct contact with the Arab world, we heard from him what hopes he had of his meeting with Feisal, but we did not imagine that he was preparing himself for the meeting with the intensity of a pious man engrossed in his prayer.

The following day, towards evening — how great was our surprise: Weizmann stood on the threshold of the small building of the volunteers, on the sands of Nahlat Benjamin Street, but his face still had that peculiar expression of intense devotion. I went with him to the sand dunes on the sea front. His glance scanned the waves, but I felt that he was far away — before his eyes was still stretching that desert, the shores of Elath, the place of his meeting with Emir Feisal.

Man of Vision

Slowly he began to speak, almost inaudibly: "Beautiful are the skies of our country, but they cannot compare with the skies of the desert. And the stars which were revealed to our Father Abraham. Now only I understand the words of the Torah: "As the stars of the heaven, and as the sands on the sea shore I will multiply thy seed."

Such was Weizmann, the Zionist leader: not a poet, but a man of vision who finds his purple from the deserts of the Dispersion to its own land. He who fires sermons, who fires feasts and understands the words of the Torah, who fires prepares his soul to a meeting which he considers fateful — he is the man to forge the future of his people.

About Feisal he had to say: This son of the desert makes an enchanting impression. His long, burned face with its black locks, his eagle's nose, and his sharp Eastern eyes—maybe, the finest of our own Royal sons looked like that. The Emir is an aristocrat, he said in admiration, born for great things perhaps.

Weizmann set great store on his talks with Feisal. It seemed so logical to offer to the Arab world Jewish help, technical and scientific assistance, in exchange for their recognition of our rights on the land. He was under the impression that Feisal understood this great idea perfectly. But with his experience of impediments and obstacles, Weizmann was in doubt whether Feisal would stand by his word. And would he have the power to support us. "We must increase our strength," he added, "we must build on our strength."

Great Heart

I must recall yet another reminiscence. It happened at a meeting in Tel Aviv. Weizmann received from our hands the flag of "Hashomer." We were only a small remnant, all members of "Hashomer" being imprisoned in Damascus. We unfolded the flag which was to be handed to the Jewish Legion when it was going to Egypt for training. We were all excited at this function near the synagogue, a wooden hut in Yehuda Halevi Street. But Weizmann — how pale did he look and how taut was his face; more than any of us did he feel the deep significance of this moment.

On such occasions Weizmann revealed not only his deep understanding, his sharp mind, his outstanding gifts, but also his great heart and his wonderful personality.

(Translated from the Hebrew)

DELIBERATE DIPLOMATIC GESTURE BY EDEN

Tito's U.K. Visit Protested

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

LONDON. —

THE proposed visit of Marshal Tito to London has become a matter of public controversy in Britain. The controversy, though awkward from the point of view of international protocol and courtesy, is interesting and may prove useful: for it raises, and may help to clarify, issues which far transcend the person of Marshal Tito and go to the very heart of the present international tension.

Protests against the invitation to Marshal Tito have been made chiefly by Catholic spokesmen, but also by other circles holding strong religious or ideological convictions. The burden of all these protests is the same. It is that Tito is a Communist.

Here is a man, so the protesting writers point out, who runs a police state only little, if at all, different from Stalin's; who at home suppresses political liberty and opposition, is intolerant of free speech, persecutes religion, disregards individual human rights, and professes to be an even more strict and orthodox disciple of Marx and Lenin than Stalin himself.

Eden's Trip

This basic argument is occasionally embellished by others, but these are hardly worth taking seriously. Thus it is said that Tito may be hoodwinking the British for his own ends — but surely this is a danger which is inherent in all international intercourse, whether with democratic or with autocratic statesmen, and against which diplomats have to be on their guard without for that reason neglecting the grace and courtesies of international life. It is also, quite baselessly, suggested that the invitation to the Marshal was an ill-conceived after-dinner improvisation on the part of Mr. Eden (British Foreign Minister). Surely Mr. Eden would not have visited Belgrade in the first place himself unless a definite and deliberate rapprochement with Marshal Tito was in his mind. One must take it that the invitation to Marshal Tito is a very deliberate act of policy, and one had better credit an experienced and accomplished a Foreign Secretary as Mr. Eden with knowing what he is doing.

The question remains: Was he right in deliberately befriending and honouring a Communist dictator whose regime at home has many features which British — and general Western — opinion rejects and abhors? It is evident that Britain and Yugoslavia have important interests in common and that both can profit from closer relations. Does this justify setting aside the deep ideological cleavages which equally evidently exist between their internal forms of government? To this question the protesters in Britain answer: No. Mr. Eden, with firmness and conviction, answers: Yes.

Classical Doctrine

By inviting Marshal Tito to a State visit in London and thus raising Britain's relations with Yugoslavia from the status of an irregular, somewhat shamefaced flirtation to that of an openly and frankly proclaimed alliance, Mr. Eden is reasserting the classical doctrine that diplomacy must be based on interest, not sentiment; that ideology, however inevitable a subject of international public controversy, must be strictly kept out of the business conducted between Governments; and that the peaceful co-existence of sovereign States is only possible on the basis of non-intervention in internal affairs.

But, the ideologists will answer with some horror, would this not justify showing the same respect and friendship even to Stalin — or, for that matter, to Hitler, if he were alive? Again Mr. Eden would probably calmly answer: Yes, it would. He shocked many people by publicly declaring in 1945: "The trouble with Hitler was not that he was a Nazi at home, but that he would not stay at home." He might easily vary this dictum today to say: "The trouble with Stalin is not that he is a Communist at home, but only that he will not keep Communism at home."

If our aim is peace rather than war, we may best serve it, not by regarding the overthrow of Communism in Russia as the condition of co-existence with Russia, but mainly by blunting Russia's ideological weapons till Russia three of using it and returns to the ordinary rules of international diplomacy, including the rule of non-interference in internal affairs. Once this is achieved, we may be able peacefully to compare our own merits of interest with Communist Russia by the ordinary processes of power politics and diplomatic bargaining, as we did in our dealings with Tsarist Russia — whose internal regime also happened to be abhorrent to Western Liberals. We may even find occasion to invite Marshal Stalin to London or Washington for the long delayed signing of a general settlement of peace.

Unlike Russia, Marshal Tito is not now waging ideological war or employing fifth columns abroad, so that there is, on the classical doctrine of diplomacy which Britain is trying to reassert, no obstacle to friendly cooperation between his Communist Yugoslavia and democratic Britain in the mutual interest. The invitation to him, coming as it does from a Conservative Government, is beyond any suspicion of being based on ideological sympathy. It is clearly and almost demonstratively based on the deliberate discarding of an obvious and undoubted ideological antipathy. And this deliberate gesture may well be a key operation in the larger struggle for peace.

OPNS.

Men and Things

THE Polish radio recently mingled sorrow with annoyance in speaking about Polish sport. Their Olympics team did badly, the national football club has been beaten, and a bicycle race round the country was full of muddles. An outsider might suppose that these failures were chiefly due to the sportsmen concerned being unable, in moments of crisis, to put one foot quickly enough in front of the other one. The broadcaster however, said the root of the trouble was that, "there had been insufficient ideological work."

In less cheerful moments we may notice that sport is only one of many things which we have spoiled through too much handling. Under professionalism, under big money, and now at last under nationalism, a sportsman is one who gets better and better at doing something which is worth less and less in genuine value. If you follow a sport, or play a game, for the fun of it you are bound to come out winning.

W.L.R.

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Readers' Letters

APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — A number of Arabs requiring travel documents have obtained Israel passports. I applied on July 18 for citizenship certificates for my wife and myself, and although we are both Israel citizens under Article 3 of the Law, I have not yet received a reply to my application.

The reason why Arab applications for passports and citizenship certificates are few, is that, at present, only a handful of Arabs require the former and none the latter. No circumstance has yet arisen to urge them to obtain these documents.

Yours, etc.,
E. N. KOUSSA

Haifa, December 7.

APPLICATION FILED

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to the item "No Arabs apply for citizenship," appearing in your issue of December 7, I would like to point out that an Israel Arab by the name of Khaleel N. Grayeb of Acre applied for a passport and presented all the necessary documents on October 16, 1952.

Yours, etc.,
W. I. GRAYEB

Nazareth, December 9.

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Bigger Vietnam Army Planned to Relieve French

Huge Toll Of Officers

By HAWLEY KNOX

HANOI — While our editors have agreed to unveil as during the present lull before the anticipated full-scale Viet-Minh attack on the French garrison dug in around the Na-Sam airstrip, 320 miles west-north-west of Hanoi.

The military value of Na-Sam is not more than the number of enemy who may be killed attacking it. But the French desire to protect the mountainous That country was at the outset most understandable, since the Thais have always accepted the French with favour and are still recruited direct into the French Army, as are the Gurkhas into the British Army. Three Thai battalions took the initial shock of this winter's Viet-Minh offensive around Nghia-Lo in mid-October.

But now much of the Thai country can no longer qualify for that name. For Sco-La, the capital of the Black Thais has been abandoned and its electricity plant and other installations destroyed; and the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside have been evacuated by the French to prevent the Viet-Minh conscripting them as coolies. Around Na-Sam alone there is life — the bustling nervous life of the garrison, whose defenders look out on to scrub-covered green hills that conceal an enemy who probably holds a two to one superiority in manpower.

In their attempts to hold posts outside the Red River delta, the French have faced even greater odds. At Nghia-Lo, for instance, 200 French Union troops were overwhelmed by two Viet-Minh regiments (about 600 men). Recently, in a Foreign Legion battalion mess I was shown a charred volume of Alfred De Musset's poems, which was the single item recovered, apart from the naked dead of the Legion post of 90 men, which had been assaulted by a Viet-Minh battalion.

Morale High

Yet I have never seen any battalion among the men assigned to these outpost duties; and the morale at Na-Sam now is as high as ever. The fact remains, however, that all initiative is with the Viet-Minh who can attack when they please and can break off an encounter at will, if they find their casualties becoming too heavy. A successful defence of Na-Sam may give heart to the French troops on the spot and to doubters in Paris; but it can do nothing to bring nearer the end of this war.

The infliction of maximum losses on the Viet-Minh is the sole military objective left to the French, whose High Command is aware that no final ... is possible with the forces that France is able to spare for Indo-China. Already, more officers are killed every year in this war than are turned out from the annual cadres in France.

Best Citizens

Few nations in the world would have accepted, during six years of "peace", such sacrifice of their best citizens. And it is small wonder that among junior officers and men here one is frequently assailed with the argument that this is a United Nations war, and that American, Commonwealth and other troops should join the French in the Indo-China campaign.

The French High Command, however, is perfectly acquainted with the difficulties that such assistance would involve — as M. Jean Letourneau, Minister-Resident for the Associated States, indicated in Paris this week. Not least among them is India's warning that a big military drive with an international force to clear north Tonkin of Viet-Minh, would undoubtedly bring in Chinese troops to give full assistance to Ho-Chi-Minh, the rebel leader.

With five regular Viet-Minh divisions (independent elements of which, in a total strength of over

Local troops available to relieve U.N. forces in Asia are now being equipped by France and the U.S., in line with President-elect Eisenhower's plan to "use Asians to fight Asians."

one division, have already infiltrated within the Red River delta) against those in Tonkin, and with irregular Viet-Minh regiments in every province, it is obvious that the French command is undertaking a strong offensive outside the delta without hazarding the defence of the delta itself — in which five-sixths of Tonkin's population and which grows over of per cent of Tonkin's rice.

The long-term French political objective is to build up the Vietnam army from its present level of 50,000 men to eight divisions by 1955, which will then enable the Vietnamese to defend themselves and allow the French forces to withdraw.

OFNI

THE MEANING OF HANUKKA

By BARUCH HOROVITZ

How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

"Merchant of Venice," Act V.

IN the course of Jewish history, anti-Semitism has shown itself in two forms: hostility towards the Jews — that is, the nation, race, or body of the Jewish people, and hostility towards Judaism — the Torah, religion, or spirit of the Jewish people.

Although these two forms often existed side by side, one was nearly always predominant. The characteristic distinction between them is that while the first type appears as an unqualified opposition to the welfare and existence of the Jewish people, the second type is ready to allow the Jews to live on condition that they give up their religion and way of life.

Thus the manifold persecutions of Rome were mainly of the first type, but those of the Mosque and Church were nearly always of the second. The Nazis made no difference whatsoever between religious and non-religious Jews, demanding the extinction of all belonging to the Jewish people by birth. On the other hand, the Russian persecutions were directed not against the Jews as such, but against Judaism; in the time of the Czars, in order to convert the Jews to the Greek Orthodox Church; and after the Revolution in order to convert them to Communism.

Two Forms

The leaders of ancient Israel fixed two Festivals which represent deliverance from these two forms of anti-Semitism: Purim and Hanukka. The prayer recited at the former Festival runs:

"When Haman arose, ... sought to destroy, to slay and cause perish all the Jews, both young and old, little children and women ... them did Thou bring His counsel to nought."

During Hanukka one says:

"In the days of the Hasmoneans ... when the impious power of Greece rose up against Thy people Israel to make them forgetful of Thy Torah, and to force them to transgress the statutes of Thy will, then didst Thou defend the strong into the hands of the weak ... the impure into the hands of the pure, the wicked into the hands of the righteous ..."

It can be seen quite clearly that Purim represents the deliverance from the first type of anti-Semitism in the time of Ahasuerus, and Hanukka from the second type in the days of Antiochus.

Self Help

It will also be noticed that while the deliverance celebrated on Purim came without any active human intervention, that celebrated on Hanukka came through the courageous battles of the Maccabees. This is an historical illustration of the saying of the Rabbis, "Everything is in the hands of God except the fear of God (i.e., matters of morality and the spirit)." When the persecutions were directed against the body of the Jewish people the deliverance came from God alone; but when it was directed against the spirit of the Jewish people then "God helped those who helped themselves" (Rabbi Dessler).

Hanukka is seen to represent this survival of the Jewish spirit especially in its main feature, the kindling of the lights of the Menorah. This is based upon the following account given in the Talmud:

"What is Hanukka? Our Rabbis said, ... When the Greeks entered the Temple, they made all the oil unclean. When the Hasmonean power became victorious, they found only one jar of oil which had the seal of the High Priest on it, and it contained only enough oil to keep the lamp burning for one day. A miracle occurred and the oil burnt for eight days (by that time, they had prepared fresh pure oil)."

Saved Judaism

The source books (Josephus, Antiquities 5. Book of Maccabees I, 1; II, iv) tell us that many Jews were assimilating to the Hellenistic cults and culture, and were no longer living according to the precepts of the Torah. Soon Gentile forces entered the land to help them in their drive towards assimilation. It seemed almost that true Jewish culture and religion would be swept away by the mighty stream of Hellenism which swamped the rest of the world. But there was one courageous man, Mattathias the Priest, who arose with his family and proclaimed, "Even if all the nations should listen to Antiochus, and each one should fall away from the laws of his fathers, yet will I and my sons and my brothers not fall away from the covenant of our fathers." (Book of Maccabees I, ii). Their valiant principles gained supporters, and they saved Judaism.

OFNI

World Sugar Glut Claimed

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A special commodity memorandum on sugar prepared by the International Federation of Agricultural Products reported that the world is producing too much sugar. Sugar exporting countries are prepared to produce and supply more sugar than the importing countries are prepared to take. An IFAP memorandum states, "That is the essence of the world sugar problem."

Importing countries have encouraged development of sugar beet industries to ensure a sugar supply in case of war, and because sugar beets are important to general farming since they fit well into crop rotation and provide an important source of animal food. However, the action of the governments in encouraging sugar beet development has been an important factor in creating the sugar surplus problem.

International cooperation is needed to solve this problem, the IFAP memo states. "The problem is to develop an international agreement into which, at the moment, the sugar policies of at least the major importing and exporting countries can be fitted," it says.

EXPERIENCED FARMERS FROM 'ANGLO-SAXONIA'

Old Hands Start New Village

By YA'ACOV MORRIS

FARMING is not merely a livelihood. For me it is a way of life." Mr. Berman — and for that matter his farming wife—both are of New Zealand—have never heard of A.D. Gordon and his theories of national regeneration through work and a return to the soil. They had just come over from Auckland to settle in what is already becoming a most unusual American village in Southern Judea. What is most unusual about the Berman family, and the predominantly American settlers of the new Be'er Tuvia "B" is that most of them have been farmers the best part of their lives.

Unlike most immigrants bent upon agricultural settlement in Israel, the founders of Be'er Tuvia "B" have not come from a youth movement. Their new village, now taking shape in the vicinity of veteran Be'er Tuvia and the newer moshav Kfar Warburg, is composed of members of an entirely new organization in the United States known as Haikar Haoved. Since 1950, when a number of Jewish farmers in Vineland, New Jersey, got together to discuss plans for settlement in Israel, Haikar Haoved has organized branches in other regions of the U.S., Canada, England and South Africa as an integral and representative part of the moshav, (cooperative smallholder's organization) in this country. Its purpose is to build new moshavim and to reinforce old ones and Be'er Tuvia "B" is the first village of a planned chain of new Western settlements.

Mr. Berman from New England knows his machinery.

Middle-Aged

The settlers of the new village are mainly of middle-age, some even with grown up children. They sold up their farms and homes in America, entered the first settlement group of the movement on payment of $5,000 to the Jewish Agency and equipped themselves for their new village life. Initiated by Mr. Levi Eshkol, during a visit to the United States in 1951, the plan had been well thought out and was put into operation in conjunction with the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency. It has committed $250,000 for the foundation of the village which consists of 65 families, who each receive 20 dunam of land, a two and-a-half room house, initial livestock, farm building and equipment on arrival at the site.

The Agency supplies the heavy farming machinery, shared and owned jointly by all the villagers (heavy tractors, combine, ploughs, irrigation piping and other installations). A loan, tendered by the Keren Hayesod to the local areal council, will pay for the road already being built linking the village with the main highway from Rehovot and Tel Aviv. What is most unusual about the plan and distinguishes it from that of other new settlements in the country, is that the settlers will move into permanent homes as soon as they arrive.

The Bermans, who are representative of the majority of the village, are typical of what is to be the greatest assets of Be'er Tuvia "B." They have come to Israel fully equipped with knowledge and experience of farming which will guarantee the economic success of the entire project. The fundamentals of agriculture are common to every country, irrespective of the detailed variations of soil and climate. It so happens that practically all of the initial settlers have specialised in one farming branch or other, some in dairy and livestock, some in poultry and beekeeping, others in market gardening and fodder. Each of them has started planning his farm and in the planting of the first crops, one immediately feels the sure hand of the veteran.

All Comforts

The community will follow all the basic principles laid down for this type of village: settlement on National land, labour of the farmer and his family, mutual aid and cooperative buying and marketing of produce through the institutions of the village. Mutual aid covers the provision of social services, educational and communal institutions and the guarantee that ill fortune and hardship, illness and accident to the individual farmer or his family, will be shouldered by the entire group. The settlers are used to rural life, and the attractions of the "big city" will exert no pull. Village life is near and dear to them. Nevertheless, as is the case of most American farmers, village life does not imply isolation from the comforts of the city at home, or deprivation from the highlights it has to offer. Most of them have brought jeeps which will take them to do their 'extraordinary' shopping, or to a good play or film, while their refrigerators, washing machines and high standard of household equipment will guarantee them more comforts than the average Israel city-dweller enjoys.

Egypt Gets German Aid

By a Special Correspondent

GENERAL Nagib's recent praise of the work of the German mission after a military parade in Cairo was rather surprising since this is a subject which Egyptians, particularly the military movement that was said to have been German inspired, had hitherto considered rather delicate.

Recently some journalists were detained because they were thought to have shown too great an interest in the work of the German Military Mission, which has received more publicity abroad than in Egypt. At the same time others were arrested in connection with a so-called Zionist "plot," which rather suggests some anxiety to keep the Germans' work secret from Israel.

Even now not much is known about the actual size and scope of activities of the mission, first started a little more than eighteen months ago, when the Wafd was in power. At the moment there seem to be about 20 key men, but the number of others is growing, although they are probably as much, if not more, concerned with the production of equipment as in the actual training of the Egyptian forces.

Under Dr. Voss

The head of the mission is Dr. Voss, who was at one time head of the Hermann Goering Works and later in charge of the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia. His deputy is a former S.S. officer, Tiefenbacher. On the purely Service side are men like Generals Fahrenbacher and Mumsel for the army, and Captain Baron Theodor von Bechtolsheim and Captain Sprecher for the navy, not to mention the mine expert, Erich Marthold.

The mission also maintains close contact with German commercial interests which are making a strong effort to recover their pre-war's pre-eminence in the Egyptian market now that diplomatic relations have been re-established with Western Germany. Equipment has, for a long time, flooded Egypt much concern. Under the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1936 Britain undertook to supply Egypt with armaments and after the war this was being done in cooperation with the British Military Mission. In the early days of the war, however, when Britain was doing all it could to help the Middle East, many of the Egyptian guns were "borrowed" which caused considerable Egyptian resentment, and later Egypt dispensed with the services of the British Military Mission, which was never very popular in some quarters.

General Ali Nagib (left) and his brother, Egyptian Prime Minister, General Mohammed Nagib arrive at a party given in General Aly's honour prior to his departure to become Egyptian Ambassador in Syria. Ali was among the many generals arrested when his brother ousted Farouk, but was later "cleared" and released. Express Photo.

After the war, of course, Britain supplied much more equipment to Egypt although the Nationalists frequently complained that it was secondhand and obsolete material, which was untrue. But then came the Palestine conflict and the United Nations embargo on the supply of arms to the belligerents which Britain observed. Egyptians were deaf to the argument that the United Nations ruling was superior to the treaty undertaking, and maintained that Britain had shirked her obligation to Egypt in order to help the Zionists.

Training Aircraft

It is doubtful whether even with German technical assistance Egypt can do much about producing modern equipment for a long time. Small training aircraft are now being manufactured and plans are believed to be well advanced for the production of small arms and ammunition, but the bottleneck is steel, the bulk of which is imported at the present time.

It has been proposed that when the long-promised Aswan hydro-electric power scheme comes into operation part of the power should be used to smelt the iron-ore which is to be found near the surface in the vicinity of Aswan. Even before the war the Germans investigated the possibilities of this Aswan iron-ore, but it is not of a particularly high grade and powersmelting would be costly, although the emphasis at the moment is rather on a home supply of materials than the cost of production.

Technical Aid

This explains why the main concern of the mission seems to be technical assistance rather than training. The military have always resented the fact that they are almost entirely dependent on outside sources for equipment, and if this can now be obtained through the use of local material and German experience, Germany stands to gain commercially. It will also help to meet the cost of Egyptian cotton which Egypt has been only too anxious to sell lately.

Training for the moment is a secondary consideration but provides a very congenial occupation for the German officers. How far they were actually responsible for the coup in July, as was suggested at the time in some quarters, is a matter of conjecture. It seems unlikely that they had any direct hand in planning the affair, but in private conversation they probably infused a new military enthusiasm into the young officers who were disgruntled over the Palestine defeat. The danger is that this enthusiasm may grow, and that is why the work of this German mission is doubtless being watched closely in Israel. Egypt seems equally concerned to shroud its activities in secrecy.

From the "Manchester Guardian"

Swords Into Ploughshares

BEATING swords into ploughshares probably goes back further than the Romans. In essence the practice may have been there when some man of the Stone Age festived not to discard a spear which had become hopelessly blunted against the ribs of neighbouring neolithics, but keep it instead for stoking the fire, or perhaps for help in expressing the husband's point of view at the fireside. Modern man continues the thrifty tradition by supplying the civilian market with goods originally intended for the quartermaster's stores.

But in some aspects, the gap between the sword and the share is wider for us than it was for the Romans. Many implements of war are now made of case-hardened steel, and beating out in the garden, if general, could result only in a disastrous disappearance of hammers. No; the unserviceable tank, the surplus torpedo fuze, are most difficult to fit into a civilian economy. Luckily there is a wide range of gear which can be turned to good use during wars both h. and c. Therefore in 1919 and again since 1945 we have had plenty of stores and shops offering Government stores for sale. And they have done a brisk trade because, whilst the public is much given to accept every Government, whether of the right or left, of business inefficiency, it fully believes that articles which the some near-imbecile Governments have bought will, upon resale, be cheap at the money. Thus the phrase "Government surplus" becomes the shopper's best guarantee, despite occasional suspicion that the wares so designated in the disposal shops have never had any connection with Government departments at all; that many of the jackets, watches with luminous faces, tin boxes, and the rest, are in fact completely non-aggressive.

Duffle Line

Very conspicuous in London these post-war winters have been men and women wearing the duffle coat. Once the perquisite of Arctic explorers, and the Navy in northern seas, it looks as if minds of thousands and to have shrunk at the knees. But it has two features to fill the imagination with the rumble of ice, the lunge with the lashing gale. First, it has no buttons, but tapering wooden pegs which have to be caught in loops of cord. Second, the immense hood will save one's ears from frostbite.

The desire to dress in colours and bravery is latent in most men, and survives even amongst those who were little boys in days of the compulsory, conscripting, and depressing sailor suit. Adult life offers us few opportunities for satisfaction. The duffle coat, however, brings the toast of the seven seas down into the piped warmth of the underground railway; and its wearer, even if sometimes bowler-hatted, can arrive at the office with a bold, sea-going air. Draped at the neck and lending a positively architectural balance to the features is the hood — otherwise of little use since it seems never to be pulled forward even in rain. Indeed, how could it be, considering the bowler hat?

During the weeks when the snow lay all over England, the trees like black darts quivering in the snow target, the duffle coat captured the pavements of London. Yet in the country it was comparatively rare. Perhaps this was because people whose bread and butter depends upon the outcome of a struggle with the elements find the part as commonplace that they get no fun from dressing up to it.

W.L.F.

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	BE. AL.	Rome
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	BE. AL.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	BE. AL.	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Tuesday Dec. 16	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	E.T.A.	Amsterdam
Wednesday Dec. 17	P.A.L.	Kuwait, Colombo, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, P. Said, Stockholm
Thursday Dec. 18	BE. AL.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	AIR CEYLON	Kuwait, London
	S.A.S.	Kuwait, Colombo, Bangkok, Tokyo
	S.A.T.	Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
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Friday Dec. 19	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
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Saturday Dec. 20	AIR CEYLON	Kuwait, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

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COL. GUY'S INGENIOUS 'BALLOON CAMERA'

Oriental Institute's Rich Finds

By MONTY JACOBS

THE research now being carried out near Lake Kinneret by two archaeologists from Chicago is a continuation of the interest first shown in the Holy Land by the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute just after the end of World War I.

When that war came to an end, the Oriental Institute found it necessary not only to undertake a survey of the Near East as a whole but also to begin the establishment of preliminary contacts with the Governments and officials in those areas where the Institute hoped to work.

World-famous archaeologist Prof. James Henry Breasted set off for the Near East in 1919 to begin developing these contacts. After visiting Iraq, Lebanon and Syria, Prof. Breasted and his party continued by rail to Palestine.

"The route," the archaeologists record, "was directly across a disaffected area south of the Sea of Galilee where the peaceful memories it suggested were somewhat disturbed by the sight of a brigand hanging from a telegraph pole beside the railway."

'Unsafe' Trip

A car trip from Haifa, skirting the north side of the plain of Megiddo, was considered "rather unsafe." Despite the difficulties facing them in the area, the archaeologists recommended that the Institute should begin its Asiatic expansion with the excavation of Megiddo.

In 1925, following generous donations for the work from John D. Rockefeller, Jnr., a team headed by Dr. Clarence S. Fisher began work at the spot. Malaria seriously affected the team and, after a short time, Dr. Fisher became seriously ill and had to be replaced by the late Col. P.L.O. Guy, who died this week in Jerusalem.

An excellent record of the first work at Megiddo is contained in reports of the Oriental Institute.

Ancient buildings uncovered at the Megiddo mound. In the background is Mt. Tabor. Photo by Braun

After removing the surface soil over an area of 29,000 sq. metres, the American archaeologists found traces of ancient structures all over the Megiddo mound. Within a short time and for the first time in the history of such research, the general plan of an ancient Palestinian city became visible.

'Aerial' Photography

"As the work progressed," the team reported, "it would have been very convenient if the expedition had possessed an airplane for photography from the air. Lacking such a costly convenience, Col. Guy ingeniously devised substitutes — a tall ladder and, much more effective, a meteorological balloon. This balloon was large enough to carry a camera but not an operator. The camera was held in position by three-point suspension, the two wires used for the anchorage of the balloon itself being wound on two small windlasses. The camera shutter was electrically controlled, so that the pushing of a button on the ground operated the camera some several hundred feet above."

By this unusual method of aerial photography, the men from Chicago took dozens of photos from which they were able to put together a mosaic representing the entire mound.

With methods such as these the Oriental Institute carried on its work at Megiddo until the outbreak of World War II. The rich finds unearthed throughout the long years of digging well justified the Institute's decision to open its Asiatic activities in Palestine.

Mystery of Temple Vessels

THE night of all the thousands Hanukkiot this week may well arouse some interest in the question of what happened to the original Golden Candelabra and vessels of the Temple. This question is not as idle and unanswerable as one might be tempted to believe. We have been comparatively well informed about the fate of the sacred treasures of the Temple, the golden ritual implements, as distinct from all the dedications and amassed tithes looted by a succession of conquerors.

We gather from the Bible that the golden vessels of the Temple had survived the tributes extorted by Egyptians, Syrians and Assyrians until Nebbuchadnezzar removed them to Babylon. They were brought back to Jerusalem by Cyrus. New ones were most probably added by the Maccabees and by Herod. In the Triumph of Titus, the Candelabra and the Sacred Vessels were carried and later deposited in the Temple of Peace, that marvellous Roman museum of spoils of war. Alaric plundered that unique collection, and the Golden Candelabra was probably broken up as it was too unwieldly for transport. About the vessels, however, there is further information. Alaric took them to Carcassonne, from where Theodoric the Great, intervening in a civil war of the Visigoths, transferred them to Ravenna. Justinian's chronicler Procopius of Caesarea notes that Narses brought "Golden Vessels of the Temple in Jerusalem, set with Emeralds" to Constantinople, where the emperor exhibited the treasure in his new cathedral, the "Hagia Sophia." When the cupola of the "Hagia Sophia" collapsed, Procopius of Caesarea, a wise rabbi informed Justinian that the disaster would recur as long as the vessels were not returned to the Temple. Justinian, therefore, deposited them in the Treasury of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Schick's Opinion

Although reliable documents keep us informed of the whereabouts of the vessels of the Temple till the middle of the sixth century, what happened later is a tempting theme for speculation. We know that Omar did not touch the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and its treasures and there is no later account of a looting of it or its treasury. Dr. Conrad Schick and Canon Hanauer, two archaeologists resident in Jerusalem during the second half of the 19th. century were both of the opinion that the vessels of the Temple still existed in the treasury of the Holy Sepulchre. Dr. Schick, whose publications and models of the topography of the Temple site are still standard works and Canon Hanauer, in his time assistant to Wilson and Warren in the "Golden Age" of excavations in Jerusalem, were probably not well informed about the dating of pottery, but they knew more about the secrets of the Old City than any scientist of the following generation.

Schick and Hanauer firmly believed that the vessels of the Temple still exist in the innermost treasure chamber of the Greek Orthodox Convent of the Holy Sepulchre. This is the "Crown Chapel," where the regalia of the Crusader Kings were kept under three locks, the keys of which were guarded by the Patriarch and the Masters of Knightly Orders. These three keys are now in the custody of three dignitaries of the Jerusalem Patriarchate. The chamber has not been opened since the Greek Orthodox Patriarch returned to Jerusalem in the Middle of the 19th Century; and even the British Commission, appointed on the finances of the Patriarchate in the early Twenties had access to the chamber.

Oriental treasures have been veiled in secrecy since the days of "Open Sesame." One has only to remember the riddle of the inscribed stone of King Uzziah's Tomb that disappeared after Professor Sukenik had seen and photographed it in the Convent on 5th. October. The time has not yet come, when partisans of the Eastern Churches, facilitating their Western colleagues, will turn their treasuries into magnificent museums. Th. F. W.

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Lively 'Art in Israel' Show

THE "Art in Israel" exhibition with which the Tel Aviv Museum opened its 20th anniversary season is unusually lively for an omnibus show of this size and there is plenty on view to repay study. The jury could not have had an easy task in selecting less than 300 works from among the 1,200 submitted and it is all to the good that they gave younger and less well known artists the opportunity to show at least one work.

This year, doubtless due to the presence of Marcel Janco and Yaacov Wexler on the jury, the "modernists" are well to the fore and the main hall is almost entirely given over to them. There are some stimulating paintings in this section but also quite a number of incoherent and unrealised efforts.

The three Wexler semi-abstracts hanging nearby, gain by comparison. They are lovely pieces of colour and the large oil, based on a seated and a recumbent figure, is interesting both in composition and colour although one cannot but feel that the design would have been better if contained in a smaller space. Janco is represented by two paintings executed with his usual competent handling of sharply-angled masses.

Cahana also shows three works: a decorative small piece in which he has restricted his palette to black, brown and grey — perhaps the best canvas in this group — and two large and less satisfactorily designed compositions. Worth noting are the Interior (oil) and Flower Piece (watercolour) by Ephraim Lifshitz, charming in design and colour. Israel Paldi has a delightful coloured patern to his credit, "Parade."

It was nice to note in this gallery the work of two young artists: Bluma Odes and Sarah Siutskai. The former shows a powerfully executed oil of a "Field Labourer," well composed and well drawn, and the latter is represented by a still life with figures, broadly painted and distinctive in composition.

An interesting feature of this exhibition is the number of works in which "subject" plays a role as important as the purely pictorial aspects. This is noticeable among many of the younger people and may indicate a return to "content." Among such works the painting by Shalom Sebba which depicts a man shearing a sheep stands out. Glowing and precise in colour, the action is vigorously portrayed and at the same time the pattern statement is emphatic. This is one of the best works on view and it is interesting to compare with it the same subject created by Leo Roth which bears a certain similarity in handling.

In this group, too, are the paintings of Johanan Simon who, in addition to his generalized kibbutz scenes, exhibits a study of boys in the shower room, well designed if rather unfortunate in colour. Another outstanding painting in this genre is "Aid to the Sailors" by Naftali Bezem, a large-scale, well planned composition with the Haifa sailors' demonstration as subject. The development of this young painter is worth watching.

Among the portraits the Head of a Young Man by Moshe Propa, Portrait of a Youth by Arieh Sartani (a new name to the reviewer) and a lively and well drawn Female Portrait by Erreli call for comment. Bauernfreund has an interesting painting of a Hasidic Dance and there is a small dance group by Agadati which is full of whirling movement. Yonah Mach shows two well painted and well composed works of which "Thief in the Market" claims attention by reason of its atmospheric quality. Hava Samuel is represented by an interesting composition, "Fishermen at the Sea of Gev" and Eliahu Gat paints a powerful painting of a woman at rest.

The Threshing Floor by Yohanan Simon Photo by Sufrin

Among the watercolour entries is some what small but there are some good works in it. The figure compositions by Shalom Sebba are decorative and Zaritsky has two delightful pen-and-ink and watercolour paintings. Gershon Dorfzaun shows a landscape with a rich orchestration of colour. "Dusk in the South" by Mordechai Arnon is painted with great economy of brush and Dvorah Dorfzaun has a fresh and gay study of trees which Emanuel Ey represented by three sketches in his characteristic manner.

Notable among the drawings is the large wash study of a kibbutz by Shmuel Katz whose sinuous and lively line is seen here at its best, and two very lively line drawings by Aviva Uri. This young woman has a keen decorative sense as well as a gift for placing the emphasis just where it is most effective. Anna Ticho has three drawings, two of them in a new manner, freer and less detailed than usual. The coloured woodcut of a cook by Yaacov Pins also claims notice.

The sculpture, selected by Moshe Ziffer, is mostly small pieces, many of them carvings. Styles range from the conventional but very well composed study of a woman with bowed head, "Hopeless" by Yona Schacheri-Hillman, to the glass and wire decorations of Zahara Schatz. Dov Feigin shows a finely carved head, strong and simple, and the stone head by Grisha Ered is a thoughtful conception very well carried out. Wood sculpture is much in the foreground and there are some good pieces in this medium, mostly by women. Shoshana Heiman's "Pregnant Woman" in vari-coloured woods is a fine piece of carving and although quite small is so well balanced in its masses that it appears monumental.

Chava Mechanic is represented by two wood carvings in which she makes clever use of the natural form of the branch while Sarah Press shows a subtly carved head. A more conventional effort is the "Mother in Christ" by Yehiel Shemi, the subject matter of which has been rendered with strength and marks an expressive pattern. Efal Krass has contributing two pleasant a portrait of Joseph Tadic the actor, which is little more than a fair likeness and a nude figure, "Secretion." This last, very elongated in the typical Krass manner, is expressive and in spite of the fact that it is shown in an ugly white plaster cast, is in an interesting piece of work. Nesha Jana's small bronze nude is nicely modelled and worth notice and the two studies of kids (wood) by Arieh Bentik make pleasant pieces of decoration.

In general the sculptured efforts are less pretentious and on a higher level than in several former collective shows.

G. W.

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Radio Review

Live Recording

The other night a special programme was devoted to the tenth birthday of kibbutz Hamadia. It was introduced at length by Shmuel Rosen who described the kibbutz. This was followed by a brief montage of voices of members of the settlement containing a few facts about Hamadia. Shmuel Rosen then returned with details of the celebrations that had marked the anniversary, and apologized that technical reasons prevented a longer excerpt from the performance. We then heard a snatch of the play — and the feature was over in less than a quarter of an hour, of which only seven or eight minutes were actually recorded on the spot.

Now, anyone who has experienced the whims of outside brodcasting in this country will realize that technical hitches are not rare. Much of the equipment at the disposal of the engineers is old and liable to break down at the slightest provocation. If there is no electricity on the spot, batteries have to be used and this leaves only twenty minutes of safe recording time. Those problems render every recording outside the studio a hazard and it is very possible that a technical mishap curtailed this programme on Hamadia.

Little Information

The impression given however was that only the actual play was curtailed, and there had been no intention to lengthen the other part of the feature. In fact, we heard little about the settlers. We could admire their musical talent and their stolid declaiming — but even though they were declaiming the history of Hamadia, it would have been even nicer to meet them personally. They sounded nice folk in the brief but admirable montage. We would like to have known more. Some of them must have had interesting stories both before and after they came to the kibbutz.

The lacuna here may have been due to a technical deficiency but it illustrates a tendency to miss opportunities. Visits are generally recorded at settlements on the occasion of festivities so that the thrust of the feature can be carried by the local choir and the performance. But although these ingredients help to provide variety, they cannot substitute for the staple fare — the people themselves. Moreover, it is not good enough to come along at the last moment and take aside a couple of settlers to be asked the regular questions "Where do you come from?" "What do you do on the settlement?" 'Are you happy here?". The whole programme could be transformed by a more thorough preparation. The producer should be prepared to spend two or three days before the recording staying at the settlement and getting to know the people himself. He should have the opportunity of sitting down with them, hearing them talk normally, drawing out their stories and characteristics so that these can be emphasized when it comes to the actual time of recording. Given the proper preparations, there is not an inhabited place in the country which has not got the makings of a fascinating feature.

The programme on the Kupat Holim in the Histadrut's Sunday evening series was much more thoroughly arranged and gained from it. The feature had structure and was given proper care. Even the little girl had been adequately rehearsed and yet was still able to sound natural. The only drawback in this programme was the inquisitorial air of the interviewer; his words were the words of Jacob, but his voice was the voice of Esau.

Pick of next week's listening: Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" (tomorrow at 11); Britten's "Let's Make An Opera" (tomorrow at 4.45); Hanukkah service (tomorrow at 7.35); Howard Fast's "My Glorious Brothers" (Monday at 9); Yaakov Zerubabel on Bar Bocochov (Wednesday at 8.45).

AUDIO

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.—1. Make in which you'd do no work? 7. Though a fool, he can hold his drink. 8. What you've a right to say here? 9. Bird that beheads a criminal. 10. Rose (anagr.)? 11. Going on a new line? 13. Perhaps a sum of "75 Across." 15. Won by Errol Flynn? 16. Fenced at a quarantine? 17. Fortuitous sort of ship. 20. Almost controls a dog. 22. Work to a (not fanner). 23. Sabres or cry. 24. Indifferent sort of chap? 26. Impede the dancers. 27. Bitter food? 28. Fixed nearly like a yew oh it. 29. Strong enough to take on to a vessel? 32. Raised without its tail. 33. Cut a caper. 34. This man's on the railway! 36. Just the river to cause? 37. Hobbled.

DOWN.—1. The sun is partly made of cloth. 2. If you want an answer to carry on. 3. Birds love it. 4. Twisted by the driver? 5. A big mouth. 6. Stony courage? 7. Put right. 12. Is this book made of combined blocks? 14. Opening for a cargo package. 15. What Gerald Tyrwhitt has? 18. One of those things that WILL happen. 19. Your pride may be hurt when you come to it. 21. Makes look a high-level worker. 24. A complete outfit for music? 25. Assailed with missiles. 26. Cut a letter for a bird. 29. A very big person in Hatton. 30. May be made to cry like a baby.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Puppet. 5. Wig. 8. Yoke. 9. Read. 10. Miller. 11. Small-bore. 13. Gun. 15. Rad. 16. Hazel. 17. Fiddle. 20. Hem. 22. Bee. 23. Sweet. 24. Inward. 26. Ran. 27. Lens. 28. Ebenezer. 29. Rumour. 33. Aero. 35. Over. 36. Sir. 37. Defeat.

DOWN.—1. Pennies. 2. Pelisse. 3. Eyes. 4. Two-and-4. 5. Would. 6. Grab. 7. Gone-by. 12. (pen)Knife. 14. Tone. 15. Abel. 17. Bellbird. 18. Hen-bird. 21. Re-covered. 25. Inn. 31. Purse. 32. Rapso. 34. Ido(a)s. 36. More.

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The President's Wife

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi Photo by Schlesinger

My aspiration is to fill my new life with halutziut and the spirit of all those children, my son among them, who fell in the War of Liberation, said Rahel Yannait in that warm and impassioned manner which makes her most formal utterances full of sincerity. Yes, the question was how to go on being Rahel and First Lady of Israel at the same time: Rahel who only recently could be met striding to work in the vegetable and flower gardens with children at Ain Karem, for whom finery and comfort mean nothing, and ceremony is so unimportant. "I am full of anxiety," — she insisted on translating into English in case of not conveying her precise emotion—"when I ask myself, how shall I keep close contact with moshavim, the ma'barot, the children and young people who are so near to me?" And then: "we were happier in our old hut, before it was pulled down to make way for this block—happier than in this little flat."

Grand Excitement

But it would take more than the Presidency to shake the Ben-Zvies' unpretentious mode of living. Their worn and homely furniture had come from the hut, loved and shoved the signs of decades of family use. There weren't enough chairs to seat all the friends, notables, councillors and Ministers of State who crowded into their three roomed flat, congratulating and embracing in a flurry of grand excitement. The Post-man — regaled each visit with coffee — could hardly squeeze inside the door to deliver sheaves of the 600-odd cables arriving from all over the world. "We would like to live in our flat, with my son's family upstairs, and for receptions and State functions use the President's residence, but that the State will decide. But it must be in Jerusalem: we belong here, you see. Rahel's two grand-children unabashed by the exalted personages pouring into grandpa's study were the mighty enjoying life; to them it was the best of all parties.

Sobriety

When Rahel's son, an automobile mechanic, came home from work on Monday night, still in overalls, he was whirled into a hora with the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Labour and other dear friends of the President-Elect; the First Lady can folk-dance as well as any girl — and it's a good outlet for some of her boundless energy. "Temperamentally, I'm quite different from Ben-Zvi. I'm impulsive, while he's a calm, scholarly person: we sometimes argue and yet we always respect each other's opinions. And that is why we work so well together." Rahel Yannait, it will be realized, has no difficulty in becoming the President's wife, even if she approaches the role of First Lady with understandable sobriety.

G. L. C.

The Miracle Of Western Galilee

By Anita Engle

EVERYONE knows about the miracle of the oil that held out for eight days. But how many people know about the miracle of the oil, and the flour, and the food that held out for three months?

It happened in 1948 in the stony hills of Western Galilee, at Matzuba, one of the three fortress settlements which struggled for 11 years to maintain its existence. It had to contend with two hostile forces, lack of water and the surrounding Arabs. For a decade the only Jewish points of settlement in Western Galilee were the three isolated kibbutzim, Hanita, Matzuba, and Ilion.

The young people of matzuba, most of them Youth Aliyah graduates, had volunteered to settle there at the request of the Jewish Agency. They did not at the time realize just why these points had to be settled, but they stayed on in spite of the hardships and the growing danger.

When the United Nations gave Acre and the Western Galilee to the Arabs, the only thing which stopped the Lebanese from forming a solid block with the Arabs of Western Palestine was the presence of the three settlements holding the stony heights. That these settlements were able to hold out is due to a series of incidents which remind one of the story of Hanukka.

Since 1938 the Jewish Agency had been making attempts to find water for the settlements, which were cut off from the well-watered valleys by hostile Arabs. In 1947 after fruitless years of searching for water the Agency directed that boring should stop.

There is an obstinacy which is heaven-inspired. Such was the obstinacy of the workman Arieh Habeker who on his own initiative kept on boring, and one metre further down struck water.

The water supply, however, was very vulnerable. The little engine which pumped the water was situated at the foot of a hill, far from the settlement. The engine didn't have a covering to protect it when Arab hostilities started.

Before the kibbutz began to build defences for its own safety, they erected a building to protect the little engine. People from Naharlya were smuggled through the Arab lines to help the settlers. Of the two machine guns available for the defence of Matzuba, one guarded the pumping station.

From time to time a convoy came up from Naharlya bringing supplies. They grew more and more infrequent, as the fighting grew fiercer. Finally one convoy was able to penetrate to Matzuba with a supply of flour for the settlers, and oil for the little engine, after that there were no more. For the next three months the settlement was cut off from the outside world.

And then the miracle happened. The flour for the settlers and the oil for the little engine held out until the very last day of the blockade in April.

Two years later a machine arrived from America which sent the water gushing down kilometres of pipe line, to irrigate the arid acres of Matzuba and Hanita. People came from all over Israel to share in Hanita's magnificent Water Celebration.

Hygiene in Schools

By Lisa Loewenberg

IN a country where the population has doubled within a short period, the maintenance of public health standards must be of vital concern to the authorities. Not only restaurants and kiosks should be strictly supervised, but schools, kindergartens and clubs must receive the same measure of attention.

The observation of the elementary rules of hygiene can only be enforced upon the public if it is made part of the syllabus of our schools. In this respect we must thank the authorities for including this subject into the curriculum. But more effective than theoretical instruction, especially where children and adolescents are concerned, is the example set by the surrounding.

Our schools themselves should display a high regard for hygiene and cleanliness. Lavatories must be kept immaculately clean and washing facilities provided everywhere, a feature which has so far been neglected in many schools, especially private secondary schools. Some of these also lack shower-rooms and dressing-facilities for the pupils before and after gym lessons, so that they often go to the next lesson — probably conducted in an over-crowded class room — still hot and dusty from the exertions of physical exercise.

Another important aspect of public health is the lighting of class-rooms especially as scarcity of accommodation has led to the use of every available corner, below the ground and above. Many school-rooms which require electric lighting in the early hours of the morning in winter are provided with bulbs that shed only a scanty glow from high ceilings, and the eyes of growing children suffer correspondingly. There is certainly some connection between this and the high percentage of short-sighted people in Israel.

The health authorities should also pay attention to the furniture provided for the class-rooms. Often pupils of the upper forms have to sit on chairs adjusted to the needs of small children, and since they spend between six and seven hours daily in their school-rooms, sit or stand in over-crowded buses, do their home-work under conditions that are not always ideal, and frequently also earn their living, the danger to their health is obvious.

Schools should also be required to have one room where children who are taken sick suddenly can lie down, and though absenteeism should not be encouraged among our pupils, those feeling ill should immediately receive medical attention.

Equal care should be taken that the teachers work under hygienic conditions. There should be cloak-rooms, to prevent them from having to sit in damp rooms garnished with wet overcoats and boots. Stoves should be provided, so that teachers can correct exercises in reasonable comfort during free periods.

Taking into consideration that Israel cannot offer the facilities of richer and more consolidated countries, it must be brought home to those concerned that the working capacity of the individual and his health are affected by unfavourable hygienic conditions; as much as possible within the given limits should be done in the interest of the public and of the individual.

Sweden's Ideal Housewife

By E. Michael Salgar

STOCKHOLM.—

ONCE-a-week shopping, simple food, buttonless pyjamas, a few kitchen gadgets and "a little dust here and there" make life easier and the family happier.

This is the opinion of one of many thousands of Swedish women who competed for the title of the "Ideal Housewife." It was a nation-wide contest for suggestions as to how a family could be kept content without the mother's life becoming a back-breaking grind.

Mrs. Nina Axnas, who entered the winning essay, is the well-groomed, cheerful wife of a university lecturer and the mother of five children whose ages range from eight to 17. She runs a small house in a Stockholm suburb without help, sews the children's clothes and underwear and does her own washing; she also finds time to read, to study, to attend gymnastic courses, to visit both friends and art exhibitions, to go to the theatre and to "enjoy life."

As in most countries nowadays, domestic help in Sweden is expensive and difficult to obtain. Yet Swedish housewives pride themselves on being "free" in comparison with the women of many other nations. A recent Stockholm exhibition, "The Liberated Housewife," attracted thousands of visitors. The exhibition stressed that gadgets in themselves are of little use unless they are used in the "right spirit."

Mrs. Axnas has given the recipe for her spirited "liberation." She saved up for an electric sewing machine, a small washing machine, a vacuum cleaner and an electric kitchen "assistant" (for kneading dough, grinding and mixing). She uses kitchen utensils recommended by the Swedish Institute for Good Housekeeping. Thus she has spoons, knives, saucepans, plastic-covered plate-drying racks, stainless steel bowls, peeling knives and other implements which cut working-time by half.

Family Cooperation

She also has her own scheme of work, in which husband and children take part — all have to tidy their rooms first thing in the morning. While she cleans the bathroom and dresses the small children, Mr. Axnas attends to the central heating and puts on porridge and coffee. Once the children are at school she does the housework and the washing up ("the job is done in ten minutes"); at 10.30 a.m. she takes a rest, reads the paper and drinks a cup of coffee. Every day except Friday (when she does the house, the washing and shopping), she takes three hours off for her studies. On Saturday she bakes and cooks for the week-end. And when the children are older she hopes to take a job again.

"Since adopting my scheme," says Mrs. Axnas, "I feel truly liberated." To fully understand this "liberation" one must also know something of Swedish life. Schools provide free lunches for all pupils. Wage-earning women can leave their small children in kindergartens and creches run by factories and business establishments. There are communal laundries and restaurants, and any number of professional baby-sitters. Houses have central heating; kitchens are streamlined; furniture is designed without dust-catching frills. Semi-cooked food is good and cheap and makes for quick meals. And everything is now off the ration.

OFNS

gardening notes

BALCONY gardens and window boxes if well arranged could go far in beautifying our cities. If you have a sunny balcony or a roof flat you can grow many useful vegetables and attractive flowers for your own use.

Smaller vegetables like lettuce, sour celery and carrots thrive in boxes which are 20-25 cm. in depth. If you cannot get boxes this size you can grow culinary herbs, radishes, spring onions and parsley in shallow boxes about 13 cm. deep. Good drainage is absolutely essential and the bottom of each box should have holes 2 cm. wide, 20 cm. apart. The bottom should be covered first with a 3-5 cm. layer of small stones or pebbles then filled with soil. About one inch of space should be left at the top to permit watering. Boxes should be well secured to the wall or window frame.

Planting

Lettuce (hasseh) 15-20 cm. apart; leaf celery (karpas alim) 20-30 cm. apart; leaf beet or Swiss chard (silkah or selek) 20-30 cm. apart; strawberries (tut sadeh) 30 cm. apart; mint (na'anah) 15-20 cm. apart; marjoram (paew) 15-20 cm. apart; chives (hasilf) 15-20 cm. apart; thyme (hazazit) 15-20 cm. apart; spring onions (offsets or seedlings) 10 cm. apart.

Sowing

Radishes (anonit) in rows 20 cm. apart, 2 cm deep, parsley (petroselinin) in rows 10 cm. apart 1cm. deep; carrots (gezer) in rows 15-20 cm. apart 2cm. deep; mustard (hardal) and cress schechalim) sow in rows 5-10 cm. apart or scatter the seeds sparingly, even over the soil and cover with a 2 cm. layer of fine soil.

Germination of carrots and parsley is slow, approximately 3-4 weeks, but radishes, mustard and cress germinate after 3-6 days. Thin out carrots 5-15 cm. and use the small roots for cooking. Radishes should be thinned out, 3-4 cm. Parsley, mustard and cress do not require thinning.

BEN GINATH

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The children at Gan Martha, Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, after their Hanukka gifts to the POST-Sa'ad Toy Fund. Photo by Sutfrin

Potato Pancakes Par Excellence

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

FOR giving up their toys, or for getting new ones, the kids and their parents deserve a treat of Hanukka "latkes"—the pancake par excellence of this festival.

Potatoes are the basic ingredient of this traditional dish. We're to get a ration but it may get here only in time for the festival's finish. But there are delicious sweet potatoes in the markets and you'll find them even more of a treat. Anyway, here are recipes for both varieties and for good eating.

'Raw' Potato Pancakes

2 cups grated raw potatoes, 2 tbsp. flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 egg (or powder), salt and pepper (Nutmeg optional) or grated onion.

Soak peeled potatoes 1 an hour then grate and drain off the liquid. Add all other ingredients and mix well. Melt a little fat in a frying pan and drop in the mixture by spoonfuls. Brown on both sides and serve hot.

'Cooked' Potato Pancakes

2 cups dry mashed potatoes, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsp. flour (or 2 tbsp., or 1 egg (moderately), salt, 2 pinches grating of ginger or Nutmeg or 1 tbsp. finely chopped fried onion.

Mix ingredients and fry until both sides are brown and crisp.

Sweet Potato Pancakes

Boil sweet potatoes in as little water as possible. Mash with enough milk to give it a "puree" consistency. Add 1 egg or egg powder or 2 tbsps. flour. Flavour with orange rind, cinnamon, ginger. A hint of sugar (not too much) may also be added. Fry and serve hot.

If you have an oven you'll find that baking "cooked or sweet" potato pancakes (brush them over with egg or milk) gives them quite a different (and I think, improved) taste. If you are serving sweet potato pancakes with a sauce then try to get your sauce to blend with the flavour of your pancake. Thus, if using orange rind, a lemon or orange or marmelade sauce would be good. If you use cinnamon or ginger, you'll find a wine sauce marries favourably with it.

For savoury pancakes, tomato sauce to perk up the onion or herb flavour in your Hanukka pancakes. Here are a few suggested sauces:

Lemon Sauce

1 lemon, 1 cup water, 2-3 tsps. flour, 1-2 tbsps. sugar.

Mix flour in a little of the water, boil the rest, and pour it over. Add the grated rind and juice of the lemon and the sugar, and stir over a gentle heat till boiling, then simmer for two or three minutes.

Orange Sauce

As above, but use the rind and juice of an orange and a tsp. of lemon juice.

Marmelade Sauce

(Our "jam" ration is almost like marmelade).

2 tbsps. marmelade, 2-3 tbsps. flour, 1 tbsp. sugar. Juice of 1 - 2 lemons, 1 cup water.

Mix flour smoothly with a little of the water. Heat remaining ingredients in a small saucepan and when hot add the flour and stir till boiling. Simmer 5 minutes.

Wine Sauce

1 tbsp. flour, 1 cup water, 1 cup sherry, 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. sugar.

Melt margarine in a saucepan, stir in the flour smoothly, then add the water gradually and stir till boiling. Simmer 3 minutes and just before serving add the sugar and the sherry.

Thousand Island Sauce

Chop up pickles of every kind, green onion and bits of carrot. Mix into mayonnaise. Thin with lebenia. Streak with tomato ketchup. Piquant to taste and behold as a sauce on savoury pancakes.

Mustard Sauce

Add dry mustard to white sauce when blending the flour with the fat.

New British Coins Designed

LONDON, Tuesday. — A 71-year year old widow, who never before designed a coin, cast the profile of Queen Elizabeth II which will be used on first coins of the new reign to be issued in Britain and the Dominions next spring.

Mrs. Mary Gillick's design was chosen from 17 submitted to the Royal Mint advisory committee, headed by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Mrs. Gillick, artist and sculptor, has designed several medals and many bronze portrait relief memorials.

By tradition the Queen will be bareheaded in the new coins except for those to be minted for Colonial territories. (Reuter)

CALLING ALL TOURISTS

A Fairy Tale Come True

By Judy Rosenfeld

THE old-fashioned belief in fairy tales has given way to faith in diesel engines, antibiotics and the power of psychiatry, but the world still holds a few places whose graceful towers, mooted walls and soaring spires come right out of fairyland. Such a place is the city of Acre on Israel's Mediterranean coast, a city whose tall golden-stone wall, arched gate and slender steeples transport the visitor back to the days when the Crusader knights and their ladies walked the cobbled lanes and chivalry still lived.

Time has been kind to Acre, for while the other great cities of the Holy Land were levelled again and again by the conquerors who swept across the country from Bible days to the end of the Ottoman Empire, the city on the shores of the placid bay which curves around to the modern hillside metropolis of Haifa owes its beauty and its fame to one of its few conquerors — the Crusader knights who substituted the town of St. Jean d'Acre, as they called it, for their lost Capital of Jerusalem.

Showplace

The Crusader orders of the Knights Templar and the Knights of St. John brought to Acre the jewels, the gold, the oriental treasures of their Eastern conquests and they made of their port city one of the great showplaces of their domain. Turrets and battlements were set upon the huge stone wall which fell sheer to the sea from a great height, heavy drawbridges stretched across great moats on the inland side of the city, domed churches, tremendous hostels for pilgrims, guarded warehouses for the storage of the treasures were built of pink and cream stone. Acre became a great port and the sailing ships of Italian city states put in at its protected harbour to collect the brocades, the precious vessels of beaten gold and the glistening peacock feathers of the Holy Land. The city's rich trader lords and military hierarchy built themselves exquisite palaces whose roof gardens were famous for their beauty and hung silken awnings from the top stories to shade the streets where promenaded white-shinned, gentle ladies of Acre.

Invincible Wall

The awnings of Acre still shade its cobbled lanes, but they are of torn canvas instead of the imported silk of another day. Crusader rule of Acre died in the last years of the thirteenth century—as dramatically as it had lived. After a month of fierce battle, the Saracen infidels broke through Acre's "invincible" wall and, with fanatic purposefulness, proceeded from street to street killing all them in their path.

In the centuries which followed, the Arabs contributed to a new wall to the city as the old wall crumbled, the slender minarets of mosques soared beside the church steeples of the Crusaders. A magnificent domed mosque, one of the great accomplishments of Islamic architecture, was built by an ex-slave named Achmed who ruled in Acre and earned the title El Djezzar, the Butcher. Achmed was, for all his cruelty, a great warrior; when Napoleon Bonaparte besieged Acre from a man-made battlement on which he mounted his cannon, Achmed roused his people to such heights of courage that the mighty French Army withdrew and went about its business elsewhere.

Napoleon's Hill, a strange, square prominence outside Acre's gates, still stands, and Achmed's Mosque — known to this day as the Mosque of El Djezzar, — is one of Acre's finest sights. A masterpiece of delicate wrought iron tracery and rainbow colouring, the mosque boasts a single hair of the Prophet Mohammed. Its wide flagged courtyard holds a musical fountain and is decorated with Roman pillars brought long ago from the ruins of Herod's Caesaria.

For the tourist, Acre is a varied and exciting town. Its narrow lanes and old marketplace are thoroughfares for dusky Arab women who balance on their heads earthenware jars fashioned on primitive potters' wheels, for dignified bearded Arab old men who walk with the measured pace of the stout and the privileged, for youngsters in the short gowns of children throughout the Middle East, for purveyors of spices and coffee and beaten copper jugs. Crumbling Crusader buildings stand side by side with the graceful houses of the Turkish Empire, and parts of the town are so old that the streets are a bewildering labyrinth. The thick wall of the town with its narrow slits for weapons no longer needed yields views of distant palms and the sea below, with the remains of a Crusader fortress standing sentinel out in the bay.

Sweeping View

One of Israel's best restaurants, Abu Christi's, commands the best view of all. Situated at the sea-side, where visitors can dine in the courtyard of a Crusader building, Abu Christi's offers a sweeping panorama of the Horseshoe bay of Acre with the white City of Haifa in the distance climbing the mountain known as Carmel. The restaurant specialises in Arab delicacies and fish freshly caught by the Arab fishermen who cast their coloured nets into the sea a few hundred yards off Acre as did their ancestors for centuries past.

The sea at Abu Christi's is so clear that fish can be seen darting along its sandy bottom, and one of the favourite pastimes of diners there is to toss bits of bread to the finny creatures who swiftly gather by the scores. The scene is a peaceful one, and it is difficult to remember, with this turreted fairyland as a backdrop, the turbulent past of romantic Acre.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SAFETY PLAY

It has become customary for your correspondent to publish problems on the occasion of the seasonal holidays. He now proposes to drop this Winter's Hanukka problem in favour of a running solving contest, spread over the months January, February, and March 1959; all points awards will be carried forward, and a cash prize of IL.— will be awarded for the highest total reached during the quarter.

The first set of bidding problems will appear on Friday, January 2.

S. A 7 3
H. A 9 5 4 3
D. A J
C. A J 4

W E
S

S. K J
H. Q J 10 8 6 2
D. Q 10
C. K 9 3

South was very pleased with himself for having stopped at a mere four hearts. Several finesses would have to come off in order to make a slam; but four hearts were a cinch, he thought.

West opened with the queen of spades, and declarer proceeded to collect his tricks in haste. He won the opening lead and drew trumps; but West showed out. Another trump put East in, who promptly returned a spade. South ruffed the third spade and took a diamond finesse; East won, and returned diamonds. Now South reentered his hand with the club king and took a finesse for the queen; but his luck was against him, and East made the queen. South's face grew red.

A simple safety gadget would have assured the contract. Can our readers spot the correct line of play?

South should have prepared a stripping play right at the start. The opening lead is refused, and the second spade taken with the ace. (If West switches to clubs, South wins in the closed hand.) The third spade is ruffed, and a diamond finesse taken before tackling trumps. East on lead is harmless and will return a diamond; South thereupon enters his hand with the king of clubs and plays the queen of trumps. If West follows suit, declarer must take a finesse in spite of the joint holding of eleven trumps!

This unusual safety play will prevent the loss of a trump, if West has both the missing trumps. If the king proves to be with East, then this worthy will next be forced to lead up to dummy's club tenace. Simple, isn't it?

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—N. Y. TIMES
"Week's Preferred List: Vivien Leigh's performance in the screen version of 'A Streetcar Named Desire' (an Academy Award potential if there ever was one)."
— DANTON WALKER, N. Y. DAILY NEWS
"Bold and brilliant!" Louella Parsons's citation as Best Production of the Month!
—COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE
"A really great motion picture. Vivien Leigh gives one of the finest performances ever seen on the screen."
—N. Y. MIRROR
(MOVIE-OF-THE-WEEK)
"Streetcar" more powerful than the stage original —, with nothing lost. Cheer awards in sight—for performances by Vivien Leigh, Marlon Brando and Kim Hunter, and Elia Kazan's superb direction!"
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NEWEST MODELS

THE PRESIDENT AS A YOUNG MAN

A MESSENGER OF PROGRESS

As a young man of just over twenty, the new President was one of the leading figures at an historic Poale Zion conference held in Tsarist Russia in 1906. Among other participants destined to rise to prominence were Salman Rubashov-Shazar, the future editor of "Davar" and Minister of Education; and Lipa Sukenik, famous archaeologist and father of Yigael Yadin, Israel's former Chief of Staff.

The scene and proceedings of that conference are vividly described in Salman Shazar's Memoirs, a Hebrew best-seller published two years ago by 'Am Oved' under the title "Morning Stars." The following are excerpts from the chapter "My First Conference."

• • •

Yet another conference—what can it mean today to a veteran of the Movement? Thrashing along in the same old way... But in my first conference there was something of Jeremiah's "first fruits of the harvest."

Memory already pales, and if a shrewd friend of mine is right in saying that one begins to remember only when one already begins to forget — well, then it is time to recall that first conference. If I am not mistaken, no trace is left of it, neither in the documents of the Movement, nor in the few works of writers of reminiscences.

It was the first regional conference of Poale Zion in Lithuania and White Russia, held in strictest secrecy at Minsk, in the June of 1906. For security reasons, the meeting place had to be changed several times, and I recall that we met in four different apartments during that one week, all in the houses of wealthy people who were on their summer vacation and had left their roomy homes in the care of servants or poor relations who had enlisted in our Party and took the risk of accommodating us.

Once, I remember, we were assembled in a large house in the "Upper Market," when suddenly a warning signal came from outside: "They (i.e. the police) are coming!" At once the lights were put out, and the speaker continued in the dark; a single candle, hidden behind a large Talmud volume, shed a subdued light on the small table where we three secretaries wrote down in pencil the words of the speaker, each in a different language: Hebrew, Yiddish and Russian.

We were between 30 and 40 delegates; with the exception of two or three, all young people aged 16 to 20 or so, mostly from the districts of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno and Minsk, and not a single girl among us...

A Legendary Figure

Two central figures dominated the conference; their addresses were the subject of prolonged discussions and impressed their stamp on the character of the whole movement; they were: Ovadiah, later on called Avner, and today known as Yitzhak Ben-Zvie. The other was Joseph Eisenstadt, the father of Dr. Shmuel Eisenstadt of Tel Aviv.

Ovadiah (may he forgive me for talking about him—after all, we both have changed since then, and I am only talking about "faces remembered," a kind of "first metamorphosis") was then a heroic and legendary figure in the movement. We knew that he had just headed the Self-Defence in the South and had been in prison. We also knew that our devoted comrade Avraham Machtey organized a group which freed him by force. They simply risked their life when they "stole" him from under the noses of the convoy.

He was the only member of the Central Committee who had already been in Eretz-Israel, and he was on the point of going there again. None of our company was as well informed about the country as he. And some of us knew that he had written most of the chapters dealing with practical work in the Land in Nasha Platforma (i.e. Our Programme), which was then the principal written law of the new Party. It was whispered from ear to ear that a committee of three had been elected in Poltava to formulate the Platforma: Borochov, Vitebsky, and Avner Ben-Zvie.

"Realisation" was the subject of his lecture at the Conference. He began with an analysis of the Arab question and proved that there existed in Palestine no uniform Arab people. They consisted of different clans and tribes, and rival families, and there was no prospect of national union, unless we ourselves united them by our own wrong policy.

In the course of his analysis, he revealed a wealth of knowledge, and facts of which none of us had any idea. He proceeded to explain that those who pretended to speak in the name of the Arabs were reactionary effendis and exploiters of their own people, and that we had to avoid any contact with them. The Arab workers, on the other hand, would organise themselves one day, and then it would be our task to make common cause with them.

He also pointed out that the economy of the country was in need of European labour since Arab labourers had no notion of their function as regards the needs of the country...

All this was accompanied by many facts, Turkish and Arabic names we had never heard of, and by all the statistics we had been wanting. Thus he convinced us that "The Thing" was possible and bound to materialize.

Faith and Integrity

Yet, more important than all this was the strong moral faith which emanated from the man from the very first moment. He was tall and slim, and was just growing a small black beard. His eyes shone with integrity, and his clothes revealed the modesty of a man who is satisfied with very little. To look at him made you realize that all the stories of his legendary devotion were facts.

I knew that he was a student at the University of Kiev, and his Russian speech confirmed this. But it seemed to me that he was a messenger, a kind of new edition of those messengers who used to come to our house every year from Safed or Tiberias. And one evening, when we urged him to sing us "Tunes of the Land," he responded, and in his deep bass voice he sang *'Afzei Shittim 'Omdim*. He himself, I thought then, was like one of those fine, tall acacia trees which have been standing on guard since days immemorial.

(Translated by E. Meyer-Benter)

An Anglo-Hebrew Anthology

ISRAEL ARGOSY. Edited by I. Halevy-Levin. Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Zionist Organisation, Jerusalem. 198 pp.

This is a selection of modern Hebrew literature translated into English. It will appear every autumn and spring, thus forming a permanent feature of the Department's programme.

Let us say that this first instalment holds high promise. It is a thoughtful and tasteful choice that has been made, and it is more than likely that a fleet of "Argosies" will be representative. There are four short stories, an interesting and sophisticated appreciation of the poet Uri Zvi Greenberg by Dr. B. Kurzweil and a masterly translation of Greenberg's poem "Tale of an Ancient Jerusalemite" by Sh. J. Kahn, printed side by side with the original — a laudable practice which only a faithful and inspired translator can afford. Further there are two essays and three feuilletons — an interesting and varied freight.

The first long story by Bar Josef, "The New House," is moving. A realistic tale of a road-labourer achieving, by privation and inhumanly hard work, his heart's desire — a really good house. He loses his children's love in the process, and falls dead from an overtaxed heart in the second day of his occupancy. The story is marred somewhat by an uneven translation. There is a Biblical story by Frishman, a long Hassidic tale by Agnon, both in their well-known vein, and a slight, somewhat sentimental kibbutz story by Yaari.

The first essay is the opening chapter of an ambitious and thoughtful study on "Hebrew Literature between the Two World Wars" by B. Benshalom, and an excellently reasoned appeal by B. Katznelson, "The Unfailing Source," to the people of Israel to follow the injunction of the Haggada "to regard the Exodus as if they themselves had gone forth from Egypt." It is an appeal that is also expressed in Greenberg's poem

... This was, and still worse me... however far:
But it was in this very Jerusalem.

Two somewhat jejune and carefully dispassionate descriptions (by participants) of incidents in the War of Liberation point this same way into the *future*. And finally there is a humorously wry description of a slice of Israel life — "Sociology of the Autobus" by F. Weltsch.

The lay-out is pleasing, print and paper good, but the inordinate number of stowaways in this good ship, in the shape of printers slips should be reduced next time.

PAULA ARNOLD

FROM THE CHILDREN'S WORLD

GAN-GANI (Let Us Play in Israel) Tversky, Tel Aviv. 167 pp. (16 full-page illustrations in colour). IL.1.[illegible]

The genus "Sabra Eretz Israel" will probably be the subject of intensive research one day. Not because it is a particularly outstanding or superior species, but merely because it is a completely new product in today's world.

A window into this world has now been opened with the translation into English of a book which is the staple diet of young children in this country "Gan-Gani" — Let Us Play in Israel — it is called, and the big book with its gay yellow and blue cover is to be found in every kindergarten in Israel. It is making its first appearance in America at Hanukka time.

Gan-Gani contains old legends re-written, and new stories about our festivals and our heroes. There are also short plays, songs for every holiday, and little stories and jingles connected with the children's daily life. Most of the stories and poems are written by Yemina Tchernovitz and Levin Kipness, the two leading writers for children in modern Hebrew today. Levin Kipness was actually the first to write for the children of this country, and he has continued to be the chief contributor to their store of literature.

Making the book a joy forever are the delightful illustrations by Ina Herskovitz, one of the foremost illustrators of children's books in Israel today.

There are simple Hebrew words on almost every page, together with pictures illustrating their meaning. The translated songs have the original Hebrew words and music right beside them. This should make it invaluable for those having to provide stories and programmes for children, since the children can be taught both versions together. Even if they don't understand the full meaning of the Hebrew words, they will get a real whiff of an otherwise unexportable atmosphere.

ANITA ENGLE

Menorah made of a fig tree branch by schoolchildren at Ain Karem, Jerusalem. Photo by Dr. A. Wilder

LETTER FROM LONDON

ON BOOKS AND PLAYS

By OLIVIA MANNING

Books: Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell: Their Correspondence (Gollancz, 21/-) — The Chicago Story by Ira Morris, (Hart-Davis, 12/6). Theatre: Porgy and Bess, Stoll. —Affairs of State, Cambridge.

In London the cold has come like a hammer blow. We are told we have just passed through the coldest November for 27 years. We are now in what seems the coldest December for 127 years and scarcely dare think of what may be ahead. In our abysmal cold — like, one feels, the lowest circle of Dante's hell — we all have 'flu, colds in head, rheumatism and chills on the liver. We dream of the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, for intellectual comfort Messrs. Gollancz has given us one of the great books of the year — the correspondence between Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The first of these letters was written in 1899 when Mrs. Campbell was 34 years of age. The friendship rose to its crescendo between 1912 and 1913 when Shaw was 57 and Mrs. Campbell ten years younger. This was a middle-aged passion, later described by Mrs. Campbell as 'very respectable.' Not only was Shaw essentially puritanical but the thought of Shaw's wife, Charlotte, lay always between the two disturbing even further the tempestuous friendship which they managed to sustain for so long.

Romance in Letters

The climax came in August 1913 when they were staying at the same hotel in Sandwich. On the sixth day, without giving warning, Mrs. Campbell packed her luggage and with her maid left at half past seven in the morning. Shaw came down to find her gone and wrote: "What are you, miserable wretch, that my entrails should be torn asunder hour after hour. Of (my) 57 years I have suffered 20 and worked 37. Then I had a moment's happiness; I almost condescended to romance. I risked the breaking of deep roots and sanctified ties; I set my feet boldly on all the quicksands; I rushed after Will o' the Wisp into darkness; I courted the oldest illusions, knowing well what I was doing."

To his despairing letter, Mrs. Campbell replied: "...You with your eighteenth-century ribaldy habit. You lost me because you never found me — I who have nothing but my little lamp and flame — you would blow it out with your bellows of self." And, years later, when contest between the egos of a great writer and a great actress had resolved itself into calm, she wrote: "You and I may be proud of the battle we fought; I think I fought it — odd as it may seem — for Charlotte's sake."

This to and fro of letters, witty, revealing, brilliantly entertaining, continued until the year before her death in 1940, but in the [illegible] the correspondence almost came to a stop when the two quarrelled over Mrs. Campbell's wish to publish the letters Shaw had sent her. By then her fierce tongue, dominating character and displays of temperament had almost brought her stage career to a standstill. Her need of money was great. Her second husband, Cornwallis-West, had not proved adequate to his splendid wife. The letters — of which a much cut down version eventually appeared — were almost all she had left to take to market. Shaw was much against publication. In 1922 he wrote: "Remember: you start from the position that the publication of intimate letters that were never intended for publication is not permissible among persons of honour. If they are love letters the difficulty is decupled, centupled, millupled. If they are love letters from a married man to a woman who is not his wife, and who is engaged at the time to another man whom she has subsequently married, the difficulty becomes a wild impossibility: if the man publishes them he is a blackguard: if the woman publishes them she is a rotter and a courtesan."

Mrs. Campbell felt equally bitterly about his ruthless cutting of the letters, that were then in proof, and wrote:

"I burn so with blushes at your confounded impudence, that I don't feel the cold.
You have spoilt my book.
You have spoilt the story.
You have hidden from the world the one thing that would have done it good: Lustless Lions at play —
May you freeze in that sea of ice in Dante's Inferno — I don't care."

Yet the friendship survived to the end, right until the last words of Shaw's last letter written in August 1939: "I have given up producing; I am too old, too old, too old." She died the following year. It was Shaw who lived on.

Refugees in New York

It is a rare publishing season that gives us such a book and we can scarcely hope for another like it for some time, but I cannot leave the question of books without mentioning one that will be of particular interest to Israel readers — "The Chicago Story" by Ira Morris. This long novel, that covers the fortunes of a German Jewish immigrant family in New York, will seem familiar to many who will read into it the history of the Morrises who were among the wealthiest part-owners of the Chicago Stock Yards. Mr. Morris visited Jerusalem with his wife two or three years ago and made many friends there.

Broadway in London

A new success in the London theatre world is the American negro opera 'Porgy and Bess' which is packing the enormous Stoll Theatre in Kingsway. This is a new production which does full justice to the now famous songs 'Summer-time', 'It ain't necessarily so' and 'Bess, you is ma woman now' and gives us the poignancy of the well known novel 'Porgy' and its story of the crippled beggar who, for too short a time, knows the joy of loving and being loved by the glamorous Bess.

There has recently been an invasion by Broadway which has sent here one well made comedy after another. At the moment only 'Affairs of State' has survived the summer, for these plays, despite their excellent dialogue, neat construction and competent characterisation, are oddly flat to English audiences. 'Affairs of State' deals with a young politician who, having a beautiful mistress he cannot marry, acquires a wife-in-name-only because, in America, a wife is essential to the success of a career; and a clever wife can make or mar her husband's whole future. The secretary he marries proves a brilliant creature and by persuading him to give up one party for another, sets his feet on the high road and is rewarded by seeing the mistress vanquished and herself set up as wife-in-more-than-name-only.

Not a pleasant story, and it was clear that a number of people in the audience were not certain whether or not applause would be in order at the end. The changing of one's party for personal gain has never seemed an admirable move in this country. It is bewildering to find it should be thought so elsewhere.

NEW ERA in the MIDDLE EAST

THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE WAR. By George Kirk, with an introduction by Arnold Toynbee, issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Cambridge, at the O.U.P. 497 pp. 45s.

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

The seven year period from 1939 to 1946 is currently being reviewed in several independent volumes issued by Chatham House, the latest being a study of the Middle Eastern scene during those eventful years. Each survey has its own editor who is of course a specialist but who also represents a facet of the group personality associated with all Chatham House enterprises — a kind of collective anima represented by the writings, and the style, of Professor Arnold Toynbee. It is perhaps best described as a synthesis of High Anglicanism, Oxford humanism, and genteel defeatism in the face of the modern world.

Mr. Kirk is a worthy disciple of the Master who himself contributes a characteristically vague and uncharacteristically brief preface. From it we learn, among othe things, that the Russians "can congratulate themselves on being free from the odium that the English-speaking Powers had incurred through the forcible establishment in Palestine of a Jewish national home that was to give birth to a militant state of Israel." This remark sets the tone for what must be one of the lengthiest, most erudite and most impassioned political arguments ever put forward by an ostensibly non-partisan institution. The whole massive survey is in fact an immensely detailed and skilful defence of the now defunct policy and ideology of Anglo-Arabism. From this point of view it is well worth studying.

Anglo-Arab Alliance

Apart from three brief chapters, including one on the Middle East Supply Centre, the entire volume is the work of Mr. George Kirk, best known as an historian for his *Short History of the Middle East*, but here for the most part employed on the congenial task of explaining, describing and defending British policy in relation to Pan-Arabism, Zionism, Turkey, the Axis, France, Russia and the United States.

The Anglo-Arab alliance is the keystone of the structure, and throughout the endless ramifications of war-time political changes, military ups and downs, and behind-scenes intrigues, its significance is untiringly recalled, emphasized and defended against all comers, from the obscurest of Jewish periodicals to the President of the United States.

The Real Issue

This approach has the merit of permitting a genuine discussion of the real issue, though conducted in somewhat crabbed fashion by Mr. Kirk — an enthusiastic controversialist with an inexhaustible appetite for polemics against fellow-authors. There is scarcely a page without footnotes sneering off some American, French, British or Zionist critic of what to Mr. Kirk is the ark of the political covenant. He even does this reviewer the honour of quoting one of his despatches, though only as evidence that "the intense but narrow-visioned enthusiasts from the ghettoes of Eastern Europe" are incapable of clear thinking. Mr. Kirk is a competent guide through the labyrinth; few printed references have escaped him, and he has the historian's eye for what is relevant. Nonetheless a perusal of the work leaves one with a feeling that ability and energy have been wasted on a hopeless task. It is useless trying to make sense of a policy that never touched reality from start to finish, and whose ablest representatives were unceasingly engaged on what can only be described as an effort to found an Anglo-Arab Caliphate.

Although the author takes the entire Middle East, from Persia to Morocco, for his province (Afghanistan is dealt with in a separate chapter), he invariably comes back, after each learned excursion into Franco-British relations or Soviet-Turkish conflicts, to his central theme: the Zionist menace. There is good reason for this, of course, since the whole fantastic enterprise was eventually wrecked by the debacle of 1948, but it tends to make for monotony.

From start to finish the reader is presented with the same obsessive complaint: Jewish influence and intrigue made the Middle East unsafe for Britain, facilitated Axis penetration, undermined the position of moderate Arab leaders, confused the issue, and it is equally a grievance against the Jewish Agency that it did not suppress terrorism, and it is equally a grievance that it encouraged Jews in Palestine to volunteer, thus gaining an unfair advantage over the Arabs; it is shocking that Dr. Weizmann had access to Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, and it is equally outrageous that Mr. Ben Gurion was able to make an impression on Mr. Crossman. It was monstrous of the Zionists to denounce the White Paper policy of 1939 as inhuman, when in fact it was a cruel necessity forced on the British Government in its struggle for survival; and it was no less scandalous of them to press for its abrogation in 1945, when the war was won and there was no further need to appease the Arab League.

Villain of the Piece

After a while, this kind of thing becomes boring. Mr. Kirk has read everything written by Zionists, non-Zionists and anti-Zionists, and can quote Pinsker, Ahad Ha'am, Arthur Koestler and Menahem Beigin at the drop of a hat, as well as having at his disposal what must be the largest collection of newspaper clippings in the world. He is versed in Talmudic lore, Zionist controversies and the history of the Mandate, and nothing offensive or silly ever said or done by Jews or pro-Jews in connection with Palestine has escaped his notice. But though not a ghetto-bred enthusiast he is quite incapable of getting his proportions right. What was in fact a relatively small and weak, but desperate national movement becomes in his envenomed hindsight a hydra-headed world conspiracy, extending from the White House to the editorial offices of the "Zionist Review." There is no arguing with him. The story of Anglo-Arab disintegration needs a villain, and Mr. Kirk has found him.

This does not invalidate his general picture of the Middle Eastern witches' brew during the seven lean years. When not mounted on his own private broomstick he is able to survey the spectacle with some detachment, and his analysis of Franco-British relations in the Levant will probably command assent on both sides of the Channel, although it amounts to a tactful defence of British policy in 1941-45 which led to the expulsion of the French from Syria and the Lebanon. There is also a valuable chapter on the Rashid Ali episode in Iraq.

The analysis of the complicated interplay of political and military factors is Mr. Kirk's *forte*, and his documentation is throughout excellent. It is of course possible to feel that he takes the political circus too seriously, but when viewed from the Foreign Office angle, the scene must have looked more or less as he paints it. But this "Survey" is meant to be more than a reference book. It combines historical reconstruction with analysis, and does it in what can only be called a sectarian spirit.

Now that the whole Anglo-Arab house of cards has collapsed — Mr. Kirk as good as admits that the policy of backing Pan-Arabism is a closed chapter — it is time for a genuine historian to search among the debris. Such an historian is not likely to emerge from the group of scholars who underpinned the Foreign Office's search for an Arab nationalist movement respectful of the British connection: they are too deeply committed.

COMMUNIST RULE IN CHINA

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF CHINESE COMMUNISM. Edited by C. Brandt, B. Schwartz and J. K. Fairbank. Allen and Unwin. London. 552 pp. 42/-.

The Chinese have a saying which might well provide the motto for this book: "Know yourself, know the other side; in a hundred battles, win a hundred victories." "A Documentary History of Chinese Communism," produced under the auspices of the Russian Research Centre of Harvard University, is a frankly academic study which makes few concessions to the common reader but it will prove invaluable as source material for those who wish to obtain accurate information on the events leading up to the present situation in China.

The material assembled here covers a period of 27 years, beginning with the Manifesto of the second Chinese Communist Party Congress in 1922 — no records of its predecessor have unfortunately been traced — and ending with the text of the Organic Law of the Central People's Government. Fragments of what we tend to think of as the traditional China still remain in picturesque phrases such as "The Fight for the Realisation of the Three People's Principles and the Ten Great Policies" though these turn out somewhat prosaically to be concerned with democracy and resistance to the Japanese invader.

Moscow Model

The general tone of the party leaders' speeches and even more of the official directives is reminiscent of the less agreeable style of thought and expression indulged in by the Russian Elder Brother. Take for instance, Liu Shao-Chi on the intra-party struggle:

"In order to strengthen the Party spirit among Party members, we have to develop a series of concrete struggles in thought so that all types of of undesirable tendencies transgressing that spirit will be opposed... The Party and the proletariat have been constantly encircled by the power of the non-proletarian classes... These classes... have infiltrated, through the unstable elements within the Party and proletariat, to their heart, and constantly influenced them in ideology, living habits, theory, and action. This, then, is the source of all erroneous, evil tendencies within the Party. It is the social origin of all opportunism within the Party and also the source of the intra-Party struggle."

Two particular points of interest emerge from a study of the evidence presented by the three editors. The first is the adroitness of the Chinese Communist leaders in turning every situation, no matter how superficially unpromising, to their own advantage without compromising their basic principles in the process — as for instance during their two periods of alliance with the Kuomintang in the mid-1920s and between 1937 and 1945. The second point is that, contrary to good Marxist-Leninist theory, the main support for the Communist revolution in China was drawn from the peasant class rather than the urban proletariat. This was understandable in the circumstances of China's predominantly agricultural economy, but it is a deviation which the Party is becoming increasingly anxious to deny ever existed.

The editors have added considerably to the value of the "Documentary History" by providing an explanatory linking commentary and a chronology of the main events concerned. It is a pity that its price will put the book out of reach of the average buyer, but it should be on the shelves of every good reference library.

ANDREW BOYD

Italian Radio Prize

In September 1948, representatives from 14 national broadcasting organizations assembled in Capri in Southern Italy and decided to create a yearly award: the Italia Prize. The prize is worth some $7,000, and it goes to radio shows with outstanding aesthetic qualities that contribute to the improvement and broadening of radio experience. Under the rules, each member network can submit two of its best programmes. It must also broadcast the prize-winning works later in the year.

This year's award went, according to a Unesco report, to an Italian radio comedy by Giorgio Federico Ghedini called "Lord Inferno," and to "The Flute Player," a programme by the young French composer Marius Constant. Federico Ghedini is the Director of Milan's Conservatory of Music. Next year there will be three awards: one for drama, another for music and a third—offered by the Italian press—for a documentary show.

Chess

DECEMBER 12, 1952

Problem No.[illegible]
R. Sandor, Buenos Aires
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kg5; Bg7; Bc8; Pc5. (4)
Ke8; Rd8; Kd3, Kd8; Pd7, g6. (6)
Helpmate in Three
(Black to play and help White mate in 3)

Endgame No.31
Mattis (Rhode Island, 1947) Wolk

[illegible] Pa5, b7, c6, d3, f7, g7, h7. (14)
Black to play and win

R. Sandor, of Buenos Aires, is our faithful New Year contributor. No. [illegible] was intended for the opening of 1952 but was unfortunately mislaid and it is only now that we can do justice to the author.

Endgame 31 may prove somewhat difficult for some of our solvers, but we are sure they will enjoy unravelling the construction of the interesting position. A useful hint may be that black eventually mates in 9.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. [illegible] (Goldschmidt): Black's [illegible] White's g7:Bf8. The thematic try is Kd6:f7 (symmetry).

Endgame No.29 (Halberstadt): 1.Ke3 Kh[illegible] 2.Kf4 Kg6 3.Kg4 [illegible] 4.Kg3 Kg5 5.Kf3 f4 6.Ke4 Kg4 or stalemate.

WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The tournament of candidates for the women's world championship opened in Moscow on October 23. The winner will play the present Soviet champion, Ludmila Rudenko, sometime next year. The standard of play after the 4th round is reported to be very [illegible]. Here are two games from the [illegible] round:

GAME NO. 362

White: Zvorikina (USSR) — Black: Karf (USA)

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Kf6 5.Kc3 g6 6.f4 Bg7 7.e5 d:e (7....Kfg4 is better) 8.f:e Kg4 (Black's second and decisive error. The only [illegible] chance was 8....Kfd7) 9.Bb5+ Kc6 10.Kt:c6 Qd1+ 11.K:d1 (Should the B.Kt. stand on g4, white would be forced to capture with the Kt. and after 11.... a6 12.Ba4 Bd7 black could recover his lost piece. Now the game is practically lost.) 11....Bg4+ 12.Ke1 a6 13.Be2 Kf6 14.h3 Bd7 15.Kd4. Karf went on playing a piece down, but under threat of an unavoidable mate had to resign on the 36th move.

Bikova (USSR) played Keller-Hermann (E. Germany) and her magnificently led game culminated in an effective combination. In the closed variation of the Sicilian defence, the following position was recorded after 14 moves: White (Bikova): Kg1; Qf2; Ra1, Bf1; Be3, Bg2, Kc3. Pa2, b3, c2, d3, e4, f4, g3, h2. Black (Keller-Hermann): Kg8; Qd8; Ra8, Rf8; Bc8, Bg7; Kc6; Pa6, b7, c5, d6, e6, f7, g6, h7.

15.e5 d:e 16.f:e5 Kd7 17.[illegible] Bc6 18.d4 [illegible] [illegible] black has decidedly compromised his position. Black has therefore decided to get rid of the bishop on c3) 18....B:f6 19.B:f6 Q:f6 20.Ke4 (It seems however that by doing so black has encountered still bigger difficulties. The position of his king is unsafe, the bishop undeveloped, and the power [illegible] Black's [illegible] reply to white's 20th move has therefore brought about disaster) 20. ...Qe7 21.Kf6+ Kg7 22.Kh5+! and black resigned.

Stamp of the Week

In the hinder valleys of Eastern Germany, where the village folk are keen hunters, they still talk of "Der Freischutz," a legendary marksman who made a pact with the devil and was given six bullets which would hit whatever the rifleman chose. The devil, however, decided the target for a seventh.

This stamp from Eastern Germany honours Carl Maria von Weber whose Freischutz opera has been played wherever opera lovers meet.

Weber was born a weakly boy, and his domineering father set out to make him outshine his famous cousin, Mozart. At 12 Weber had written an operetta, "The Power of Love and Wine." These two ingredients were so powerful in his own life that they caused him to lose one of the best jobs he ever had—secretary to Duke Ludwig of Wurttemberg. This did him good because it made him work. But his health was running out, and the end came in London, two months after he finished the opera "Oberon," which Charles Kemble paid him £1,000 to write for Covent Garden Theatre. Weber was buried in Moorfields Chapel for 18 years, then moved to Dresden.

The stamp is face-valued 50 pfennings; set of 3 costs 8d. in London. [illegible]

Life and Letters

Record Sale of Bibles

Sales of the new revised standard version of the Bible are establishing in the United States a publishing record that booksellers say is unsurpassed in the history of bookselling.

It is only eight weeks since the version was published, but already 1,800,000 copies have been sold. The first printing, of a million copies, was sold out in the first two days. Another huge printing is already being undertaken, and two other editions will be published within a year—a Sunday school edition, and a pulpit edition in large type.

Arab Literature

An international commission, created in Beirut for the translation of masterpieces of Arab literature, has just published one of the most important books of Al-Gazali in French, English and Spanish. This book, "O Disciple," is one of the outstanding works of the famous Moslem mystic whose influence in the philosophy and theology of Islam [illegible]. Two other classics of Arab literature have appeared in the same UNESCO-sponsored collection: "The Book of the Directives and Remarks," by Avicenna, and "The Book of the Misers" by Al Djahiz.

Mt. Sinai Manuscript

The oldest known Arab manuscript of the Bible has been discovered in the library of Saint Catherine Convent on Mount Sinai, according to an AFP report from Cairo. The volume has now been completely photographed by an American mission, and copies have been offered to the Alexandria University, where specialists are currently studying the manuscript.

Reading in S. Africa

The Public Library of Johannesburg lent out 2,[illegible] books last year, non-European subscribers borrowing 128,[illegible]. The stock of Hebrew books amount to 418, that of Yiddish books to [illegible] volumes, according to the "Zionist Record." Whereas in 1949/50, 1,[illegible] Hebrew books were borrowed, their number dropped to [illegible] last year. Yiddish literature maintained a steadier level, with 7,[illegible] volumes borrowed in 1951/52.

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